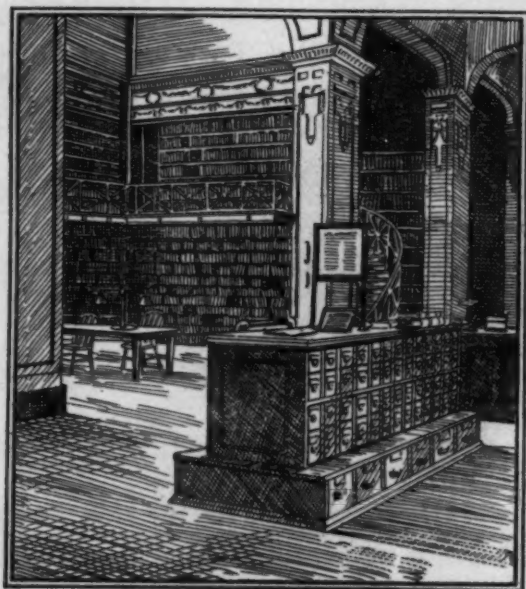


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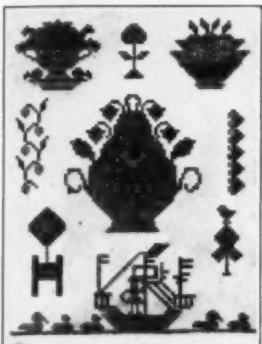
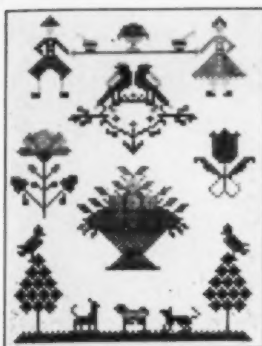
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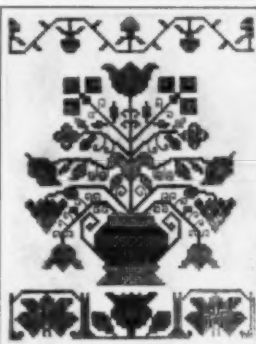
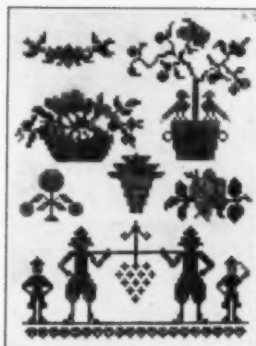
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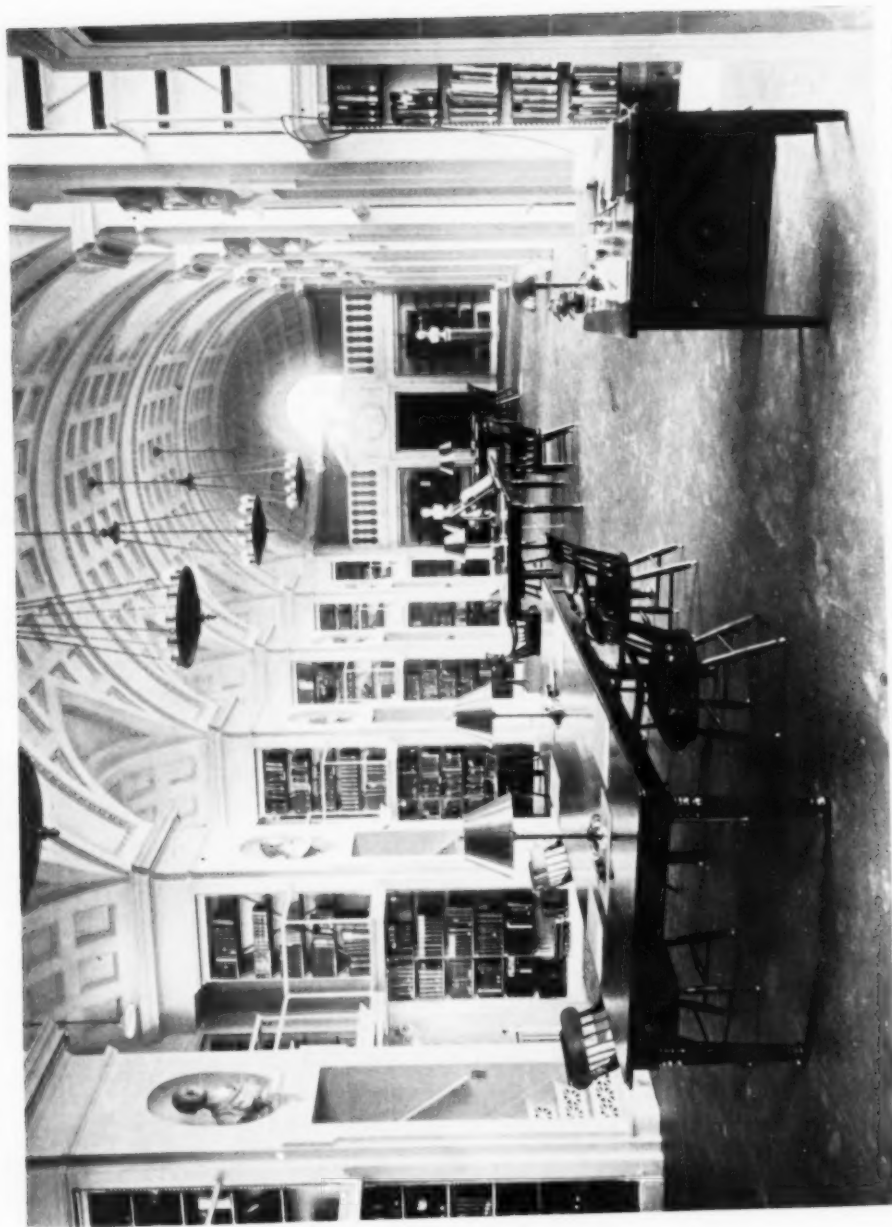
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 40

MARCH, 1915

No. 3

THE A. L. A. Exhibit from Leipzig was shipped directly on its arrival at New York to San Francisco, where it is already the nucleus at the Exposition for the development of a larger and more representative library exhibit. Official confirmation has been received that this exhibit was awarded at Leipzig the Royal Saxon prize, an indication of the highest merit and appreciation. The committee on the Leipzig Exhibit, of which Dr. Frank P. Hill is chairman, will continue in charge of the A. L. A. Exhibit at San Francisco, and has already received substantial additional funds for the development and care of the installation. Further funds are still desired, and no better contribution to co-operative work in promoting library progress and the spread of libraries can be made. After the Exposition, this exhibit, at least so far as it duplicates the collections at A. L. A. headquarters or elsewhere, should become the nucleus of a permanent or traveling exhibit, for use either in this country or in foreign countries.

Our German brethren much desired that the Leipzig Exhibit should remain in Germany as an object-lesson in library methods, and Dr. Schwenke particularly emphasized this request. The Leipzig Exhibit had been originally planned to be the nucleus for the San Francisco Exhibit, but there was so much desire to stimulate library progress in the country which on the continent of Europe has been foremost in this direction, that but for the interruption of the war it might have been arranged to place the exhibit permanently in Germany. After the war there will everywhere be the need of rebuilding civilization, so to speak, and in this work the libraries should have their full share. Our German brethren, as we have noted, were already aimed in that direction, and they certainly will have the full co-operation of Americans

in resuming their task. Our French brethren are already foreseeing their own needs in this direction after the war. M. Henri Oger, of Paris, is leading a movement of preparation toward a public library system throughout France, which we hope will be in friendly rivalry with the efforts of their present enemies across the border. M. Oger plans first of all to make a printed presentation of American library progress in a volume containing views and plans of library buildings and information as to library methods in America. American librarians will certainly wish well to the effort. It is interesting to note that one of the first large efforts to promote library organization was that by the Franklin Society of France, so named in recognition of the service of Benjamin Franklin to the French people while the first representative of the new American nation in France.

One of the great values of the Library of Congress during its present administration has been the stimulation and support it has given to the whole library system throughout the country, to state as well as to local libraries. One effect of this has been to make possible special work by state libraries or their adjuncts, exemplified in the notable list of maps relative to Virginia made by the Assistant State Librarian from the material of the Library of Congress and of the Virginia State Library, and the tentative bibliography of Iowa authors prepared by one of the officials of the Historical Department of Iowa. Such work as these publications, when followed up in other states, ultimately gives the best of bibliographical and biographical data for the whole country. The value which the Library of Congress has been to local libraries through its catalog card division is best exemplified by the fact that it is now

sending out five and a half million cards annually, at an average price of a cent a card, returning approximately \$55,000. This covers the expense of printing and handling, though not of the editorial preparation, which would in any event be required by the Library of Congress for its own needs.

THE question of the limits of co-operation, made the special subject for the meeting of the American Library Institute at Atlantic City, brings up to the older heads in the library profession vistas of effort, many successful and not a few unsuccessful, in the direction of co-operative cataloging and other co-operative work. Much has been accomplished, much that was planned has proved to be impracticable, some that has failed should yet become successful, and much remains to be planned and done. The library profession has not yet reached the limits of co-operative work, but on the other hand it may usefully recognize what the limitations are so that effort shall not be wasted. In this connection, attention may be called to the valuable article by William Blease, of the Reference Library at Manchester, England, in the *Library Association Record* for December, giving a historical review of "Co-operative cataloguing." He goes back as far as the project of Prof. Jewett in 1853, for what Dr. Poole used to call the "mud catalog," a scheme for making stereotyped blocks in baked clay for permanent preservation and continual reassorting in catalog form. This adaptation of Assyrian methods, in combination with the modern printing press, proved impracticable because of the shrinking and warping of the clay blocks. Prof. Jewett's idea has found fulfillment in the modern linotype catalog, and Mr. H. W. Wilson is planning to give further fulfillment to the idea in making catalogs to order from such linotype slugs. Mr. Blease's article reviews the further development of co-operative cataloging step by step up to the card system of the Library of Congress, the Prussian co-operative work, and later English efforts.

THE ideal, of course, is that prophesied by Prof. Jewett, in which the work on each title will be done once for all and the titles in some kind of permanent shape will be reassorted for individual library lists, as Mr. Wilson has proposed. This would give a printed catalog in practical shape for moderate-sized libraries at least. But for these the card catalog is well suited, while the card catalog itself is beginning to develop problems of limitation of a serious nature. Those libraries which are repositories of Library of Congress cards are already embarrassed by the immense space required, and this has made difficult the acceptance of Library of Congress cards by the great representative libraries abroad. For the next few years there must be much discussion on this question of limitation. On the other hand, there is still great waste of time and money, in printing and otherwise, by libraries which issue special catalogs each for itself, where a general issue would fairly serve all purposes.

AN excellent example of what the small library may do co-operatively for all libraries is at hand in a dainty and delightful pamphlet covering "The story hour, 1915," from the Jacksonville (Fla.) Public Library. This gives, in very attractive form, a program of story telling for each month in the year, faced by a suggested supplementary reading list continuing the subjects of the stories. This not only gives a capital hint to other libraries, but should be printed for their use and circulation among children and parents. It is to be hoped that the Jacksonville Library will arrange not only to send a single copy to any library asking for it (which might wisely enclose a dime for that purpose), but also furnish editions at a reasonable margin, which incidentally would reduce its own cost on the initial work. If, then, the Jacksonville Library, as an example, can profit in like measure from similar publications by other libraries, each of the co-operating libraries will gain, and all concerned will be benefited.

LITERATURE AND CULTURE*

BY MARY ELIZABETH DOWNEY

THERE are a number of tempting ways to present my subject. It seems to be the custom of some of our great men in mature years to dictate how and what the young shall read. We might follow Sir John Lubbock's list of a hundred books; President Eliot's five-foot book shelf; or the Roosevelt list; or discuss a list running through the ten classes of the Decimal Classification from encyclopædias and periodicals, through the great histories, or take up some of the noted lists for various classes of readers developed by our prominent librarians.

Again, we might talk of the books called aids to readers, or books of self-culture, such as Doyle's "Through the magic door"; Hillis' "Great books as life's teachers"; Fiske's "Provincial types of American fiction," or the Dawson books on English prose and poetry writers. There would be plenty of them to more than fill my time.

We might again speak of the effect of reading a few or more books on certain remarkable persons. On visiting Wilmington, it was my privilege to meet Mr. Addison P. Russell, one of our charming literary essayists too little known. He used an expression which wonderfully impressed me: "I want to be able to command my leisure in the afternoon of life." Through the working years of a long, busy life he was a constant reader and maker of notes which later developed into his brilliant essays. I never expect to see his like again. A gentleman of the old school, he was, in dress, manner, and speech. It was as though Irving, Thackeray, or Dickens or one of our early statesmen had stepped from the canvas. He was a past master of self-culture through reading.

Above the mantel in the Berea College library hangs an idealized picture of the boy Lincoln reading by the light of a log fire in the Kentucky mountains. Who can measure the influence of Nancy Hanks and those half-dozen books, not only upon the man who read them, but also on the num-

bers of mountain students who seek to follow his footsteps?

Let us recall, too, the child David Livingstone, standing by the loom with a book propped before him while his little hand plied the shuttle back and forth, and Daniel Webster as a boy, reading and re-reading a few books, making them a part of himself. He and others have taught us that reading for culture does not necessarily mean the reading of many books. He who gives us an insight into his own reading usually shows but a few choice books. In his charming biography, Paine tells us that Mark Twain was not a reader of many books, but of a few, which he read over and over again. Nor does culture in literature mean a knowledge of many books. To have mastered one great master, such as Shakespeare, Ibsen, Dante, Goethe, or Milton would result in great understanding of humanity. To master the Bible from the literary standpoint alone, would mean not only this, but also mastery of self. To-day, anyone not familiar with the great Hebrew classics, the poem of Job, the Psalms, the Gospels, or Paul, cannot call himself a person of literary culture.

On the other hand, there is the reader of many books. Thomas Wentworth Higginson refers to his list of books read between the ages of eleven and nineteen years, including a dozen books a month, written out with the greatest care. He speaks of reading Lockhart's "Life of Scott" and beginning Boswell's Johnson before he was twelve, and attributes his preference for a literary career to the enjoyment of these two books. Jeanette Gilder likewise gives the autobiography of Franklin as the book which most influenced her in her literary career. She says when she took the book from the shelf and curled herself up in a corner of the lounge, the printer's ink that ran through her veins asserted itself, and Franklin and she were on terms of closest intimacy. She tells how, when she read of his entrance into Philadelphia with a loaf of bread under each arm, she determined

*President's address, Ohio Library Association, Dayton, October 6, 1914.

to do the same, and later attempting it when on a journey there with her aunt, the latter dissuaded her by promising that she might carry out her purpose when she really became a printer as Franklin was when he performed the act.

A little town once honored itself by taking the name of Franklin, and wrote asking him for a town hall bell. He answered, saying he preferred to be remembered by sense rather than sound, and sent the people five hundred books to start a library. The boy, Horace Mann, trudged weary miles back and forth from a poor little farm to use these books which helped revolutionize the school system of our country, and found the college, not far from the sound of my voice, which first gave to woman her college degree on the same basis as her brother.

More recently we have the wonderful influence of a modern public library on a child like Mary Antin, born of Russian-Jewish parentage and living in the slums of one of our great cities. She refers to the library as the "door of Paradise." The story of her early acquaintance with an encyclopedia is a most charming illustration of the influence of books on a child's life.

She says: "There was one book in the library over which I pored very often, and that was the encyclopedia. I turned usually to the names of famous people, beginning, of course, with George Washington. Oftenest of all, I read the biographical sketches of my favorite authors, and felt that the worthies must have been glad to die just to have their names and histories printed out in the book of fame. It seemed to me the apotheosis of glory to be even briefly mentioned in an encyclopedia. And there grew in me an enormous ambition that devoured all my other ambitions, which was no less than this: that I should live to know that after my death my name would surely be printed in the encyclopedia. It was such a prodigious thing to expect that I kept the idea a secret even from myself, just letting it lie where it sprouted, in an unexplored corner of my busy brain. But it grew on me in spite of myself, till finally I could not resist the temptation to study out the exact place in the encyclopedia where my name would belong. I saw

that it would come not far from 'Alcott, Louisa M.'; and I covered my face with my hands, to hide the silly, baseless joy of it. I practiced saying my name in the encyclopedia form, 'Antin, Mary'; and I realized that it sounded chopped off, and wondered if I might not annex a middle initial. I wanted to ask my teacher about it, but I was afraid I might betray my reasons. For, infatuated though I was with the idea of the greatness I might live to attain, I knew very well that thus far my claims to posthumous fame were ridiculously unfounded, and I did not want to be laughed at for my vanity."

While the records of the effect of literature on such persons are all too few, we might cull enough to complete my time.

Again, it would be interesting to show how our periodical literature leaves its impress. The constant reader of a magazine like the *Outlook* or *Independent* does not need to talk five minutes with another such reader without each discovering the other. This is just as true of books and gives a feeling of intellectual kinship.

We might also speak of the culture which comes from knowledge of how to use books. The catalog and classification are the keys which unlock the library. To be able to get the most out of literature for the sake of culture one should be able to use these keys for himself.

Literature may well be called the greatest of the fine arts. Architecture, sculpture, and painting crumble and fade, while music vanishes with the air. The play passes with the hour, but the drama is always with us. Literature is the same, yesterday, to-day, and forever. Wars may come and go, destroying great buildings and their treasures, but great books are now so duplicated as never again to be swept from the earth. Literature, too, is the most accessible of all the fine arts. We go long ways, at great expense and weariness of body, to see and hear what is told in a book.

Many people have an inborn love for the beauties of nature, and no country has such natural scenery as our own. It has not yet been much written in either prose or poetry. So we go traveling to lands where the English lakes, the Swiss mountains, the Italian skies, the glories of Egypt have been her-

alded in song and prose. When our Niagara, our Yosemite, our Yellowstone, our glaciers, our Rockies, our Grand Canyon are so reproduced, not only will our own people take more pride in what they have at home, but all the peoples of the earth will come to behold them.

In the few more minutes which may be taken at this time, I want to make a plea for teaching literature to the child from the cultural as well as the philological standpoint. I recently heard one of the wisest, most intelligent mothers I know, say in a public address, "Our children do not learn to read in school." It set me thinking. I thought of all the mothers, fathers, teachers, and librarians I have known and of the poor chance our masses of children have to learn to read. If all mothers were like the one referred to, if all teachers and librarians were like a few we know, if all children were born with the love of books, there would be no need for my plea. But they are not. The majority of our parents are not readers, so do not know how to direct their children, no matter how much they may desire it. The majority of our librarians do not read themselves, but hand books over a counter as a department store clerk does his goods. The majority of our teachers do not read, but teach reading as a philological study and not as literature. The majority of our children come through the schools getting lessons, and have no appreciation of literature as culture, and so miss one of the greatest pleasures of life. When literature is made into a mere study of words its culture side is lost.

I know of a girl in high school in a town of over 5,000 population who came from a good family and was a most excellent student, who yet asserted that she had never in her life read a single book outside of those in her school course. She had been getting lessons all those years, but had never learned to read. The teachers had been teaching school rather than teaching children.

In recalling a close observation for six years of the boys and girls passing through the public schools of a progressive town of over 20,000 people, I can name but one student who caught the spirit of literature as a means of culture.

I recently attended a high school commencement in a town of more than 3,000 population where there was no public library, and the pupils had not had access to two hundred books through their high school course. The students were not to blame, nor the teachers, who were ashamed of it. But to send forth a high school class under such circumstances was a travesty on education.

For a child to be born with a love of books is one of the choicest gifts which the gods have to bestow. It has been my happy privilege to come in close touch with one such child. Suitable books by the dozen were around him from the time he observed anything. He knew the stories of the Mother Goose and other picture books almost from the time he could talk and long before he knew what it was to read. Ask him which of all his playthings he loved the most, and he would say, "My books." He would sit across your lap looking into your eyes, and nothing in all the world is so beautiful as the innocence of a child's eyes at such a time, while you told him a story, and as soon as you had finished, would say, "Another one." Or he would be so absorbed in the Ginger-bread Man as to involuntarily stop you in the story every one of the five times you said, "And the Ginger-bread man ran on," to ask, "And he never paid any attention at all?" And when, between two and three years old, he began to ask what the letters were on blocks, newspaper headings, books, store boxes, and everywhere he saw them, and sitting on the floor with his books and blocks around him, to have him suddenly ask, "What are letters for, anyway?" gave one a thrill which all the riches of the world could not buy. His blackboard now came into play. He followed one around, asking how to spell everything he saw—his food, toys, furniture, animal pets—till soon there were fifty words on the board, which, lo, he soon knew at sight; and again sitting in one's lap with a primer, he began to recognize word after word, and line after line, and as one saw the sentence convey sense to his mind, behold, the thing was done. Such a child, taught in such a way, with the right books given him, would know literature whether

he ever went to school a day. From this time on, with a well-selected library within his reach, and suited to his age and grade, he will, to a great extent, educate himself. He no longer has much need of us. He can for the most part browse for himself. Oh, the joy of seeing a child so absorbed with a worth-while book as to be oblivious to everything around him for the time being. We know he has found a pearl of great price.

But now let us take the child who begins all this in school, and teachers usually prefer to have them begin there. He starts to school at six or seven years of age. The first thing he does is to learn the letters by sight and sound. He then puts the sound into words, and the words into sentences, which soon convey sense to his mind, and this we call reading. The first and second readers are mostly sentence construction. When he reaches the third, fourth and fifth readers he has selections from the finest prose and poetry. If parent, teacher, and librarian are following his course from the time he reaches these selections, and supplementing them with the whole poem or book from which the selection was taken, the child will be introduced to a mine more precious than emeralds, rubies or diamonds. Should not the book from which the selection was taken be brought out at every such lesson, so that if the child wants more of any selection he will know how and where to get it? I remember, when a child, reading "The siege" from the fifth reader. How vivid the scene was! and how I longed for more! Nothing was brought out, in the lesson, of the book from which the story was taken. It was years afterward that I read Scott's "Ivanhoe." I enjoyed the book, but it should have been brought to my notice at the time I read that lesson in the fifth reader.

A few years ago I visited a class of forty-five pupils, reading from the fourth reader. They read "The eruption of Vesuvius" with the greatest rhetorical effect. One felt the spirit of the lesson and the pride of the teacher, but not one word was said about the author or the book from which the selection was taken. At the end of the recitation I was asked to speak to the children. Taken by surprise, I thought a mo-

ment, then continued the lesson, complimenting the children on their reading and asking how many wished they might have more like it. Every hand went up. Then I held up the book from which they had been reading and told them there was a book as large as that which contained the lesson. Then the story of the "Last days of Pompeii" was told them, and so brought them to the subject of the library in which were several copies of the book. That evening not a single copy remained on the shelves. The time when children should have the whole book is when interest has been aroused by reading selections from it. The most leisure for reading comes to the boy or girl when in the grades, and if it be well directed the mind may be led to the best in literature, stored with its riches, and systematic reading habits fixed.

In these years, too, they begin the study of special subjects—geography, language, and history—all with the object of learning to read better. If these four—father, mother, teacher, and librarian—will keep in close touch an inestimable service may be rendered the child.

The study of geography should lead to the reading of books of travel till by and by all the countries of the world may be explored. It would be a great pity if one's knowledge of this subject should be confined to the few text-books required by a school course.

So with United States history studied in the seventh or eighth grade. I want to ask how much United States history is read besides the special text-book? Did that study inspire the pupil with a desire for more, so that in future he will have learned to know many authors of United States history, and the biographies of great men and women who have made that history? Has he visited the library to become acquainted with Bancroft, Channing, Hart, Fiske, Parkman and other great authors? If not, he never will know much about the history of his country.

In like manner he takes up the study of general history. Is his knowledge of the world to be bounded by what the one book gives? Or did the study give him a longing to read biography and to know what great authors of the histories of various countries have said?

Again, he reads some of the English classics: A story from Dickens, perhaps "The tale of two cities"; another from George Eliot, *e. g.*, "Silas Marner"; a bit of Scott, Addison, Goldsmith, Tennyson, Wordsworth, Browning, and Shakespeare. Nor have our American authors been neglected. He has been introduced to such authors as Irving, Hawthorne, Burroughs, Thoreau, Longfellow, Lowell, Emerson. He should cultivate their acquaintance. He studies the languages—Latin, Greek, French or German—for the same purpose. He never would expect to translate all the classics, but these bits of study in their original tongue should give him a desire to read the fine translations which have been made. What he has had is merely a taste. A taste of a good thing never satisfies. One always wants more. The object of his study will not be attained unless he continue till in time he will have read, perhaps, all that many of the great writers have written. If in six months or a year after reading the one book by George Eliot, Dickens, or Shakespeare, he reads another of their works, and continues this reading as time passes, this study will have meant something more to him than the getting of a lesson. One does not go to school merely to get lessons. If he does he never will get very far toward a real education. Some of the most cultured people have gone to school very little, but they learned to read. Others have gone to school all their lives, taking degree after degree, and are still the dullest people one meets, simply because they never learned to read; they merely got lessons.

Any thoughtful observer will notice how few mature people, even in the professions, really read. How often does one find a doctor, lawyer, preacher, teacher or librarian who is a real reader? The number is surprisingly small. In speaking of this to a prominent lawyer, he referred to a saying of one of the great librarians of Oxford University, that it was seldom possible to find a person who read a serious book after he was forty years old that he had not read before that time. It took my breath away, but, he added, "I will lower the age limit. How often do you find a person who reads a serious book after he is twenty-five years old that he has not read before?" I have

been observing ever since. Into what a state of lethargy have we fallen! Too many people stagnate, or die intellectually about the time they leave school.

One of the brightest boys I ever knew could not go on to college when he left high school. He went into a bank, was very capable, and was soon earning a good salary. His education, however, did not stop. That boy was at the library every evening and Sunday afternoon, sitting at the tables reading all the leading current magazines. He took books home, not the usual novel of the day, though some of them are good, but standard works of all the leading authors. It was a delight to converse with him. He knew what was going on in the world, and could talk intelligently on almost any subject. He would have interested anybody. We used to say that if Roosevelt should come to town and the boy were to meet him, the boy would have interested him, just as much as the President, with all his versatility, would have interested the boy. And why? Because this young man had become cosmopolitan in his culture through reading.

Think what it would mean to the average child if by the time he reaches the fifth grade, the parent, teacher and librarian were working together to assure his reading as a means of culture. The child who reads systematically an average of one book every two weeks, two books a month, beginning with the fifth grade, will have read 100 books by the time he finishes the eighth grade and 200 when he is through high school. This is conservative, but think what it would mean to him to have read two hundred books in addition to his required school work, but supplementing it, by the time he is through high school. It will be all the better if he is taught to make a continuous reading list as books are suggested or suggest themselves to him through his required course of study or otherwise. In addition to this he should keep a record, writing down the author, title and date when the book is read. The child who reads in this way will have the reading habit fixed by the time he is through the eighth grade. If this method could be generally used we would soon have a generation of readers.

So far as the child is concerned, our pub-

lic libraries are coming to make books as free as the air he breathes, the water he drinks, the clothes he wears, the education which the public schools give. So free that "He who runs may read," and yet "Having ears they hear not, having eyes they see not," with the exception of the unusual child born with the love of books, until some teacher or librarian waves the magic wand which opens the mind to enjoy this pleasure which comes from the greatest of the fine arts.

If along with pronunciation, enunciation, definitions, criticism, names and places, events and dates, English and the classics from the critical and getting a lesson standpoint, he is shown that each study is merely the suggestion or key to the door of learning, his high school commencement will not be the end of his education, as too often occurs, but the beginning of freedom of a mind now capable of guiding itself through the maze of books, selecting such literature as will make for culture.

RUSSIAN LIBRARIES

By MME. L. HAFKIN-HAMBURGER, *Assistant, Library of the first State Duma, Organizer and Lecturer and Secretary, Library Courses, Shaniawsky University, Moscow.*

[NOTE.—Mme. Hafkin-Hamburger has just celebrated the twenty-fifth year of her connection with library work in Russia by a tour of the United States during which she studied American libraries and their methods. Perhaps no other one person has contributed so much to the really remarkable progress of Russian libraries outlined in the following paper as Mme. Hafkin-Hamburger. Long residence in both Russia and Siberia, close acquaintance with prominent officials, and membership in several Russian learned societies interested in bibliography in its wide sense have given Mme. Hafkin-Hamburger a knowledge of Russian library conditions which, combined with her optimism and enthusiasm, have been measurably responsible for the results she has obtained. This paper was first read at a meeting of the staff of the New York State Library and the summer session of the New York State Library School, July 14, 1914, and repeated Sept. 7, 1914, with additions and revisions, at the meeting of the New York Library Association held at Cornell University. The part of the paper relating to the Imperial Library at Petrograd has been omitted at Mme. Hafkin-Hamburger's suggestion to avoid overlapping material in Dr. Koch's articles. The transliterations of Russian proper names follow her preferences. The paper as here given has been edited and condensed at her express request but no changes in content have been made without previous consultation with the author.—F. K. WALTER.]

THE first library ever known in Russia was organized in the eleventh century, when the great Duke Yaroslav the Sage ordered several books on religion to be copied and kept in the church of St. Sofia, at Kiew.

This occurred some fifty years after the introduction of Christianity into Russia. The number of churches and monasteries grew rapidly. The Russian monks as well as their brethren of West Europe, copied and collected books. The monasteries possessed schools and libraries. Sometimes a library had several copies of the same book and exchanged with other libraries or circulated the duplicates to other monasteries.

We find statements in old records that the books when lent were not always returned their owners, but the monks of the Eastern church overlooked this and never tried to chain and imprison the books, as was the custom in the Catholic monasteries.

Most of our large theological libraries still extant were formed from these early collections. One of the interesting old libraries, which consists exclusively of valuable manuscripts and early printed books, is connected with the first printing office established in Russia, the "Synodalnaia Typografia," at Moscow. This library is kept in the same old house where it was established nearly four centuries ago. The rooms are small, painted in bright colors and adorned with the signs of the Zodiac, the vaulted ceiling representing a star-spangled sky.

The first secular library accessible for everybody was the Library of the Academy of Science at St. Petersburg, founded in 1728. It is one of our three state libraries and possesses nearly 1,000,000 volumes.

The largest and best of the Russian state libraries is the Imperial Public Library at St. Petersburg, which celebrated its centennial jubilee in January, 1914.

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The third state library in Russia is connected with the Rumiantzew Art Museum at Moscow, and now possesses 1,100,000



THE CARPENTER MEMORIAL LIBRARY, MANCHESTER, N. H.



volumes. It has the same importance for Moscow as the Imperial Public Library for St. Petersburg.

All three state libraries receive free copies of every publication in Russia. It means a considerable yearly addition, because the annual literary production in Russia exceeds 30,000 titles. The library of the Rumiantzew Museum, however, was for a long time unable to buy books in foreign languages and got them only as private gifts, because only last year, in honor of its fiftieth anniversary, it received the first appropriation for book purchase. The library of the Rumiantzew Museum and the library of the Academy of Science now have new buildings under construction.

Next to the state libraries come our university and academic libraries. They are nearly all large and well managed. Noticeable are the libraries of the Universities of Moscow, Warsaw, Karkow, of the Polytechnic Institutes at Petersburg, Kiev and Tomsk, etc. All these libraries have their own up-to-date buildings and librarians. One of the best is the library of the Imperial University of Moscow, with nearly 450,000 volumes. The Library of the Helsingfors University receives free copies of all publications the same as the state libraries do. We have also some very good special libraries, for instance, for medicine, at the Surgeons' Academy at St. Petersburg, for law the Library of the State Council, for art the Library of the Art Academy at St. Petersburg, etc.

The above-mentioned libraries are intended for scientific study. For general culture and for recreative reading we have public libraries and popular or people's libraries. The public libraries are supported by cities or *zemstvos** or by readers. The latter are organized as societies, but often have a subsidy from the city or the *zemstvo*. Only eleven libraries have a subsidy from the state, and nearly all of them are connected with museums.

The development of public libraries began in the second half of the nineteenth century after the so-called "epoch of great reforms" under Alexander II. Before that

time there were only a few public libraries, and the oldest of them, founded at Riga in the sixteenth century, cannot even be considered as Russian, because Riga was then a German town. The peculiar feature of Russian libraries is that most of them are memorials of our great writers, *e. g.*, there are many Pushkin libraries throughout Russia.

Every public library in Russia has a reading-room and a circulation department, and is open every day, not excepting Sundays. Some of them have branches, but only a few have children's rooms. There are in Russia more separate libraries for children than children's departments in public libraries. For instance, at Moscow there are ten separate children's libraries and only two children's rooms in municipal libraries.

There are several large municipal reference libraries, viz.: at Odessa (founded 1837, present collection, 200,000 volumes); Kiev (founded 1866, 600,000 volumes); two at Moscow (Turgenew memorial and Ostrowsky memorial), etc. The reference libraries and the reading-rooms are nearly all free, but the circulation is seldom free. The charges for circulation are not high—from 5 to 15 cents a month.

The free municipal libraries of Moscow and St. Petersburg are not of the best. The appropriations for them are miserable (\$32,000 at Moscow and \$40,000 at St. Petersburg), the lodgings bad and inconvenient and the staff insufficient. Moscow has 12 free municipal libraries, with 81,000 volumes; St. Petersburg, 18, with 98,000 volumes, but the number of books consulted and read is larger in Moscow (824,000) than in St. Petersburg (560,000). There is no co-operation between the different municipal libraries, and neither Moscow nor St. Petersburg has a central library.

The city usually has a library commission or a commission for education, which is also in charge of libraries, but these commissions are mostly nominal. The librarian does all the work by himself and has nobody to advise or help him.

The society libraries have it much better. The annual readers are members of the library and have their assemblies, where they discuss the principal affairs of the library and elect the board of trustees. The

*The *zemstvo* is a local elective assembly for the oversight and regulation within its territory of affairs concerning roads, public sanitation, agriculture and education.

trustees help in book selection and very often in the library routine work as well. The readers are more closely connected with the library and more interested in its prosperity. The society libraries, as social centers, attract a large number of volunteer assistants. This is important, because the lack of money does not allow the libraries to have staffs proportionate to their activities. Many eminent and learned men throughout the country have acted as trustees. They have contributed much to the improvement of the libraries, and as social workers have helped to increase the interest for libraries in wider fields.

We have a number of good society libraries; for example, at Kherson (founded in 1872), Voronezh (1864), Ekaterinoslaw (1887), etc. The best of them is at Karkow. It started in 1886 with 2,000 books, and has now nearly 200,000 volumes and a good building of its own. Its progress is due to many professors who were on the board of trustees, and especially to its former president (now member of the State Council), Professor D. T. Bagaley. This library has special divisions for local history, *zemstvo* and municipal collections, Little Russian literature, Hebrew literature, music, library economy, etc. In 1912-13, it had 6,000 readers and 12,000 borrowers—as many as all the 18 municipal libraries of St. Petersburg together, although Karkow has only 300,000 inhabitants and St. Petersburg over 2,000,000.

Several of the society libraries now have their own buildings. Even the young and small library of Sochi (a resort in the Caucasus), founded in 1908, now has 10,000 volumes and has a building constructed in 1912.

The number of the now existing public libraries in Russia, both municipal or *zemstvo* and society, is nearly 800, with approximately 8,000,000 volumes.

It should be mentioned that our railroads have started library systems for their numerous employees. The best of these systems is that of the great Siberian Railroad. It has a central library with about 200,000 volumes and branches at the principal stations. There are also traveling library cars which are real traveling libraries, having a stack with a capacity of 12,000

volumes, a delivery room, and sleeping quarters for the librarian. These cars travel over the entire system.

In comparison with the American free public libraries, our public libraries show a very low degree of efficiency. Two things impede their development: (1) lack of money; (2) a complicated and as yet very poor system of library legislation.

We have no public taxation for library purposes. The income of the libraries is very small, and all the society libraries raise money by lectures, concerts, plays, etc. But this does not help much. In 1909, the expenditures of 237 Russian public libraries were equal to those of the single Boston Public Library (something over \$300,000). Of course, we must consider that living is not so expensive in Russia as in America, and especially that the books are much cheaper.

As to Russian library legislation, it is quite peculiar. It is extremely difficult to open a new library. For instance, the law gives cities the *right* to open libraries, but they cannot use this right without a special authorization from the local governor for each library to be opened. It is hard enough to have a society library chartered, but even when it is chartered it cannot start without the sanction of the local governor, who may refuse to give it; and if the library is not opened within a year, its charter loses its validity.

On the other hand, there is nothing easier than to have a library suppressed. The local government is entitled to do it at any time, if he finds that the library has a "dangerous tendency." By reason of the various individual interpretations of this law, a thing permitted in one local government can be forbidden in another.

In the last five years no less than twenty libraries have been closed in this way—the subscription libraries at Nicopol and at Kiew, two branches of the Karkow Public Library, etc. The whole number of libraries which have been suppressed in Russia is rather large.

The Russian state does not encourage libraries. For years Russia had the so-called "preliminary censorship," that is, no manuscript could be published without the permission of the censor. But it was not

considered sufficient, and in 1888 a certain number of those censored books (over 200 titles) were *forbidden for the public libraries*.

The legislation for the "people's" libraries is still more complicated. Russia has made the same mistake as all the European countries except England; that is, organizing separate small libraries for the poor and less educated classes of the population. The gulf between the public and the "popular" or "people's" libraries was still more widened in our country by the "temporary rules of 1900 for free libraries," which restricted their collections to a list of books approved by a special committee at the ministry of education. This committee was very slow in examining books, and very often titles were put on the list when the corresponding books were already long out of print. This censorship for libraries was severe. Even the works of Dostoiewsky, of Nekrasow and Nikitin (poets, who described the life of the poorer classes), and of many other well-known writers, were forbidden for free popular libraries.

The free popular libraries were founded at first in towns by the cities or by educational societies. This movement began in the eighth decade of the last century. Somewhat later the *zemstvos* started free rural libraries. The rural library movement was headed by the educational committee of the oldest agricultural society at St. Petersburg. In the years 1893-95 it had organized a propaganda of free rural libraries, had collected a large sum and aided the *zemstvos* in opening libraries, while it gave books to the value of \$125 to each library. In 1895 this committee was suppressed by the government. The same fate met the educational society of Kiew and several others, which organized free popular libraries, but new associations and the *zemstvos* continued this work.

The register of books forbidden for public libraries, as well as the list of approved books for popular libraries, have both been abolished since 1906. Every library can now purchase any books. This has improved their collections and diminished the difference between the two types. The preliminary censorship has also been abolished; but we have now something still

worse. Everything can be printed, but at any time thereafter the book may be found "of dangerous tendency" and forbidden either by the main printing office or by the Court of Justice. Besides these prohibitions, which are obligatory for the whole of Russia, the local governor is authorized to prohibit books for libraries within his territory; and again, it may happen that a book permitted in one local government is forbidden in an adjoining one. All forbidden books must be immediately removed from the library. If such a book is found in the library, the library can be closed. It is very difficult to keep pace with the prohibitions, because there are so many and the libraries do not regularly receive the list of forbidden books. At the first general meeting of Russian librarians the wish was expressed that the librarian and not the library might assume the responsibility for accidentally keeping a prohibited book.

The limited catalog issued by the ministry of education now remains only for school libraries. The public school libraries, that is, libraries in school buildings, *but not in classrooms*, were formerly subject to the general law and had no restrictions; but in 1912 the minister of education issued a circular, announcing that the public school libraries are now considered as belonging to the ministry of education and under its jurisdiction. The *zemstvos*, which had founded and supported most of them, refused to submit to this order. They considered it contradictory to the law and disliked to lose their property and to permit their libraries to be confined to the limited list of books. Several *zemstvos* have appealed to the Supreme Court, but the matter is not yet settled. Some others have transferred their libraries to new lodgings and reorganized them as free public libraries.

The number of free popular libraries in Russia is now pretty large. We have over 5,000 of them organized by cities, by various educational associations and by temperance societies. The good popular libraries of Finland (2215, with 855,000 volumes), organized after the Swedish model, are not included in this number.

The number of *zemstvo* rural libraries has considerably increased; twenty years

ago there were only 38 rural libraries in Russia, 10 years ago, 4500 and now nearly 20,000. Several *zemstvos* have organized library systems, with central libraries in the district towns, branches in large villages and small libraries or sometimes traveling libraries in hamlets. They intend to complete a network of libraries in their districts with five to ten years. Three governments in northern Russia have already completed such a system, with a radius of three to five kilometers.

We have no official statistics for libraries, but one private inquiry about public libraries and several about rural libraries of certain governments show us nearly what they are. Last year a private inquiry reported 4305 rural libraries in ten governments, with 3,000,000 volumes and 600,000 readers, and an average of 676 volumes and 146 readers. If our libraries are advancing in spite of all obstacles, it must prove that they have vitality.

Very few Russian libraries are endowed, but many of them receive gifts, large or small. The largest gift, so far, \$500,000, came to the rural libraries of the Tomsk government, Siberia, from a wealthy bookseller, Mr. Makushin. Some of the gifts, which may properly be called the widow's mite, show the devotion of the people to libraries. Thus, in 1909 a physician in the service of the Kherson *zemstvo* left \$5,000 for the popular libraries of his district. Last January a rural school teacher bequeathed to the *zemstvo* of Ekaterinoslaw \$6,000, which he had saved from his \$450 annual salary throughout an ascetic life. In Karkow a shoemaker who had never learned to read, came every night to the popular library of the Educational Society to enjoy seeing other people reading, and he bequeathed all his small fortune, \$4,000, to that library. A group of farmers in the government of Perm applied to the *zemstvo* for a library in their village and wrote: "Give us books, give us a library, because the school cannot be useful enough without a library. The school and the library are sisters."

In the last ten years our libraries have shown some improvement. In 1903 the first library museum was organized at the Karkow public library; a few months later a

section for librarianship was founded at the Bibliological Society of St. Petersburg. In 1908 this section was reorganized as the "Society of Library Economy," the Russian Library Association. It publishes a quarterly paper, *The Librarian*, and called the first library meeting in 1911. Since that year we have had no library meetings. There is also a local library association at Moscow. Last year the *zemstvo* had a congress for educational statistics, where a plan for library statistics was also worked out.

In 1913 the first library courses ever given in Russia were opened at the Shaniawsky University, Moscow. Nine years before, I had presented the scheme of these courses to a Congress for Professional Education, held at the University of St. Petersburg, but the plan could not be carried out, because it was not possible to obtain the authorization of the Minister of Education. The trustees of the Shaniawsky University having consented to include library courses in their curriculum, the necessary money was furnished by Mr. Shakkoff, a millionaire of Moscow, who by his liberal gifts for educational purposes has become widely known as a friend of education.

The number of applicants exceeded all expectations; 357 students from 40 different governments of Russia, and even from distant Siberia and 3 from Bulgaria, were admitted and many more could not be admitted. Two-thirds of those admitted were women. Last spring it was resolved to limit the number of students to 200. The students are chiefly librarians, who afterwards return to their respective libraries. In our first class we had a military librarian, Capt. Peitrovich, whose young wife also registered as a student. The next autumn he, assisted by his wife, organized at Vilna a "library week" for military librarians. Seven lectures on library science were given, and 23 military librarians were in attendance. Another student gave a course of lectures on library economy to the teachers of his *zemstvo*.

The courses aim to give the librarians not only a certain amount of technical training, but also a broader outlook on the field of their work, and to encourage them in their further activity.

We expect to have in the future different library legislation and public taxation for libraries, but till this happy day arrives, we have to enhance the efficiency of our libraries by making them work in co-operation and by training librarians conscious of the importance of their task.

A river is slow in making its way through rocks and hills, but it is never known to run back. And we are hoping that the small stream of our library movement will, though slowly, make its way to its goal—the great and mighty ocean of education.

MAKING THE MOST OF THE SMALL LIBRARY

By R. R. BOWKER

THERE are still libraries in the country, and many of them, which have not the benefit of a Carnegie building, and which occupy quarters more or less unattractive in buildings not planned for library purposes or in old-fashioned buildings of their own. In such libraries, and in not a few Carnegie libraries, problems of a two-fold kind present themselves, how to administer the library within the small funds available and how to make the library an attractive home for readers. Some counsel drawn from the experiences of a town library in Massachusetts may be applicable to many a library elsewhere.

These small libraries cannot, as a rule, afford to pay a graduate of a library school or other professional librarian, nor can they afford full library hours. The solution of the problem of librarian and hours is usually the employment of a gentlewoman, preferably a graduate of a college or high school, who is glad to eke out a slender income by employment in the library, after the morning home-work. Sometimes it is desirable to employ two such persons, dividing the hours and the work. In deciding upon hours, it is to be remembered that there is comparatively little call for books in the early forenoon, that the library should be open during the school recess, that it may close during the hours for meals, and that it should be fully accessible in the evening. Sunday opening is not usually practicable, nor always desirable, in country towns, though this is not necessarily the rule. Perhaps the best arrangement is that the library shall be opened at 10:30 or 11 o'clock, closed during the noon or dinner hour, unless this is the hour for school recess, and kept open through the after-

noon and evening up to 9 o'clock, except for the supper hour.

If the work is shared by two persons, one should be the responsible librarian and the other assistant librarian, the first being paid somewhat more than the second, with a division of service of about equal hours made for their mutual convenience, but with both present on Wednesdays and Saturdays, for mutual consultation and fitting together of work and for the better service of the public on days of special demand, as Saturday. This enables the two to do team work, and when they are together one may be doing cataloging and mending work while the other is directly serving the public.

The small library should have the direct benefit not only of administrative co-operation but of actual help from its trustees, of whom a considerable proportion should be women, willing to "lend a hand" in library detail under direction of the librarian. This direction should be a *sine qua non*, for nothing is more bothersome than trustees who hinder instead of help the librarian. The librarian must be the executive of the trustees, who should look to her for planning the library work to which they are to give their authorization or disapproval, whether in the purchase of books or the general conduct of the library. But oftentimes when a non-professional person is employed as librarian, much initiative must come from the trustees, in which case it is the more necessary for them to remember that in the actual work of the library they must co-operate and not interfere.

As the working executive the librarian should prepare for the meetings of the trustees a memorandum of library needs and of suggestions. First of all there should

be each year a budget, perhaps all the more important where funds are so limited that they must be sparingly applied. This should show actual or possible sources of income and the proportion of expenditure for salaries, for books, periodicals and binding, for cleaning and repair, and for other expenses. Once a month the librarian should have a list of new books for consideration by the trustees, and it is by all means better that the trustees should meet at a stated time once a month rather than from time to time as convenience may dictate, which sometimes means no meetings at all. It is well to divide trustees between an Administration committee having general charge of affairs and a book committee dealing specifically with book purchase.

A first desideratum in every library is that it should co-operate with the schools, keeping in close touch both with teachers and pupils. It is well to obtain the special co-operation of the superintendent and leading teachers in the selection and purchase of books particularly useful in connection with school studies. Sometimes a small appropriation from the school funds can be obtained for this purpose. It is well to have a special desk or desks for the use of school pupils, especially those of the high school, at which should be placed a small encyclopedia, an atlas, the World Almanac, a few bibliographical tools, and the books immediately in line with school subjects. A few books on pedagogy for the use of teachers are also desirable.

In teaching children the use of books as tools, Mrs. Root's paper in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for January, 1915, tells how best to do it, and should be read by every librarian.

The reading constituency of any library is of course largely of women, and the small library should take special pains to keep in touch with the local women's club or like organizations. If these are pursuing special courses of study or reading, every effort should be made to obtain books for the purpose and have them freely accessible. Oftentimes, the ladies will be glad to have the study books purchased by the librarian and deposited finally in the library, which adds to its collection without direct expense.

In promoting the use of the library by men, local conditions should be kept specially in mind. In a farming neighborhood

there should be a fair number of the most modern books on agriculture, and every trade represented in the community should be represented in the library by one or two books on its special subject.

In the purchase of books there should first of all be a box into which suggestions for purchase may be put by readers. The trustees, especially those on the Book committee, should be expected to keep posted as to new and good books and give lists to the librarian. The librarian should make it a special duty to go over the *A. L. A. Book-list*, the *Publishers' Weekly*, and like publications, to learn what books will be of special value and interest, and from all of the sources indicated should make up a list of suggestions for the Book committee. Usually a local bookseller or one in a nearby city will send books on approval, so that there will be some range of choice.

When new books are received they should at once be put on a special shelf or counter and kept there a few days for general inspection before they are circulated outside of the library. Each title should be at once entered in an accession book and catalog cards provided as soon as other work permits. It is better to buy printed cards from the Library of Congress than to attempt to write them, and directions for ordering cards can be obtained from the Library of Congress. A printed catalog is out of the question but it is well to check the books in the library on the *A. L. A. Catalogue and Supplement* or on Wilson's *United States Catalog*, which incidentally gives the Library of Congress card numbers. Thus a kind of printed catalog with information as to other books on the same subject can be at the disposal of the readers. The *A. L. A. Catalog and Supplement* should be purchased by every library, and furnish a ready guide for the arrangement of books on the shelves according to the decimal classification by subjects, which is the system most useful in a small library. It is well to send to the local newspaper a list of accessions as each new lot is received.

Every local library should start a local collection of books written by those who are or have been residents, or printed in the place or neighborhood, or referring in any way to the locality. Local pamphlets should be carefully collected and preserved. If

there are local newspapers, files should be kept and special endeavor should be made to complete files of earlier years. Newspaper clippings about the place or its people may be pasted in a scrap-book, of which one of the women trustees will perhaps take special charge. Town or other local official reports should be carefully preserved and files completed, but it is not wise for a small library to attempt to collect state or government publications unless they have special usefulness in the locality. Local maps, prints and photographs and portraits of notable residents of the past should be collected. It is extraordinary how important a collection can be made in almost any place and this adds much to the local interest and support.

While gifts should be solicited for this local collection, and for the general shelves, a small library should be very chary of receiving donations of useless books. Every gift should be accepted with the understanding that books not desirable for the library may be disposed of elsewhere, for every unnecessary book adds to care and cost. Prompt thanks should be sent in writing by the librarian or secretary for any gift whatever.

The shelves should be open to all comers, children as well as grown ups, and the librarian's desk should be so placed that all parts of the room can be observed. It is well to put the reference books in one part of the room and children's books together in another. As to fiction, it is impossible to buy all that is asked for and many libraries do not buy novels for some weeks or months after publication, to avoid mere books of the day. But if there is a real demand for such books the "pay collection" idea works well, under which in a free library a reader pays perhaps two cents a day for the use of books which otherwise would not be bought. This money is then used to buy other books for the pay collection, as demand arises.

An appropriation of \$25 or so for periodicals wisely spent will give a great deal for the money—a few of the popular magazines and representative periodicals for women, for boys and girls, for farmers, and for mechanics. These should be kept on a table and after they are two months old may be circulated as books.

In village communities and farming neighborhoods special use should be made of the parcel post. In some cases it may be worth while to send ten or a dozen books as a traveling library to some house outside of the village where a careful person will undertake to circulate the books in the neighborhood and be responsible for them.

The ideal of the small library is to make it just like a home room. Have as much sunshine as possible both from without and within. If there is an open fireplace, that makes in winter the best center near which to dispose chairs and the periodical table. The reader should be made to feel as comfortable and as much at home as in his own house. Do not encumber the room with unnecessary and heavy counters or other furniture. A few good pictures about the wall, particularly if of local interest, and a vase or two of flowers in season add much to the charm of a library room. Above all keep it clean and set a good example to the neighbors.

A small library thus administered will win the loyalty and support of the people and become a large library in due course.

IN RE CATALOGING AND INDEXING —A PROTEST

A WISE workman accepts a good suggestion, wherever it comes from. I am not by profession either a librarian or an indexer, but I wish to offer a suggestion to each of those guilds.

Many librarians—perhaps most—magnify their office, as Saint Paul expresses it, in an unwarranted and mistaken way. They have acquired the habit of searching diligently for any Christian name that an author may have discarded, and cataloging him by that, instead of by the one by which he is known to the reading public. Professionally, this obscures the record and diminishes its value; personally, it is a piece of impertinence. The cataloger should remember that he is a librarian, not a genealogist; that the sole purpose of the list he is making is, to enable a reader to find as readily as possible the book that is wanted; that he should enter it by the name that appears on the title-page, and not otherwise; and that nobody requires him to hunt up

family records. In a recent visit to the New York Public Library, I discovered that all the works of a voluminous author were entered in the card catalog under a Christian name that he dropped early in life—a name that does not appear on any title-page, or any voting-list, or any bank-check, or any tax-list, or in any directory or census! To this I called the attention of the gentleman in charge of that part of the work. He said he would have it changed at once, and he added that for some time he had been trying to stop that senseless practice.

It appears to me that most, if not all, professional indexers—unprofessional too, for that matter—need to be told not to index the general subject of the book. This applies oftenest to biographies. All items relating to the subject of the work should be indexed from the other side. For instance, if the book is a biography of Israel Putnam, we should not have the entry:

"Putnam, Israel, his encounter with a wolf."

Instead we should have:

"Wolf, Putnam's encounter with a."

Then a reader that is looking for the wolf story can find it at once. Otherwise, it will be buried in a mass of matter under the general entry *Putnam*, where it will be a tedious task to hunt it down. The indexer should bear in mind that he is not asked to summarize the whole book, but simply to make it as easy as possible for the reader to find the exact thing that he happens to want. No index is intended to be read through by courses. Opening Chittenden's "Recollections of President Lincoln," in the index I find, under the entry *Lincoln*, three solid columns of absolutely useless matter. Every item in it should have been entered simply under its own name. In a recently published admirable biography of a famous American I find in the index ten solid columns under the entry of his name! Did the indexer suppose that the reader's time and patience would be so valueless that he would be willing to search in that haystack for the item that he may want? But this criticism is applicable in many instances to other books than biographies. For instance, in the index to Lowell's collected works we find seven solid columns of small

type under the entry *United States*. The items there included (*e. g.*, Declaration of Independence, Border States, and Buchanan's administration) should have been scattered through the index under their own letters (a few of them are repeated there), which would have been sufficient.

If a name or a subject appears only once in a book, it is sufficient to enter it in the index, followed simply by the page number. But if it occurs several times, each page number should be preceded by a word or two indicating the nature of the information to be found there. If there are mere mentions of a person on several pages, good judgment will allow the indexer to ignore most of them. Taking down a book at random, I find in the index an entry under which 85 pages are mentioned. In six instances there are words to indicate what is said on the page; the remaining 79 figures are practically useless.

I trust I have made my meaning clear.

ROSSITER JOHNSON.

THE VALUE OF AN INDEX

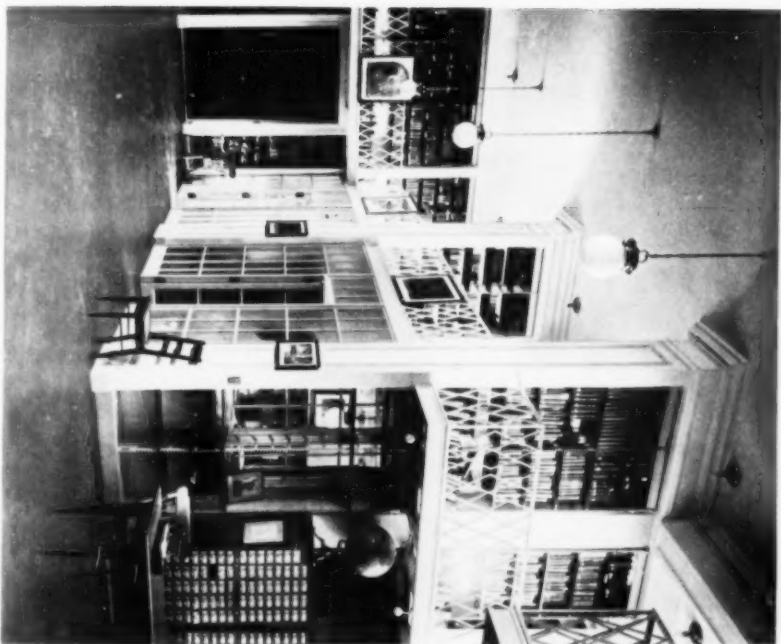
THE following extract from the second edition of C. A. Mercier's "Textbook of insanity"* will be of interest to our readers, both for its own original point of view and for purposes of comparison with Mr. Johnson's opinion above on the same subject.

"Reviewers will greatly rejoice to find no index to this book, for its absence will save them the trouble of reading the book to discover whether they ought to award to it praise or blame. It was Carlyle who first erected the index into the most important feature in a book, and made the presence or absence of an index the criterion of literary excellence; and subsequent reviewers have followed him with a unanimity of imitation that I will not call slavish, but that certainly lacks nothing in faithfulness. Why the absence of an index should always raise a reviewer to fury I have never been able to understand. It is no necessary adjunct to a book, and many books that were published before the day of Thomas Carlyle are allowed to have merits, even though they have no index. There is no index to the *Iliad*, to the dramas of Sophocles or Eu-

*Mercier, C. A. A textbook of insanity. 2. ed. London: G. Allen and Unwin, Ltd., 1914. p. 347-348.



THE DELIVERY DESK, SEEN FROM THE ROOM DEVOTED TO NEW BOOKS
AND FICTION



THE LIBRARIAN'S ROOM AND HIS SECRETARY'S ROOM BEYOND, WITH
DOOR TO TRUSTEES' ROOM, ON THE FOURTH FLOOR

THE BOSTON ATHENAEUM

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ripides, to Euclid's Elements, or to Cæsar's account of the Gallic war. There is no index to Shakespeare's Plays, to Don Quixote, to the Pilgrim's Progress, or to the Novum Organon. Even the Bible is without an index. Why, then, should the absence of an index be such a damning fault in the eyes of the modern reviewer? I am far from asserting that no book should have an index: there are many books whose usefulness would be sadly impaired if an index were wanting. Such are Bradshaw's Railway guide, the Stores Catalogue, Whittaker's Almanack, books on Case Law, and other *biblia abiblia*; but to add an index to a book on a single subject—a book which treats that subject systematically and orderly, so that each topic is in its proper place, and can be found at once by anyone who is familiar with the plan of the work—seems to me nothing short of an insult to the intelligence of the reader. Apart from its use as an infallible guide to the judgment of the reviewer, an index is no use at all in any book but those of the kind mentioned above. In no other book is the index ever consulted; at any rate, I have never myself consulted an index, nor in any of the books that I have in past years borrowed from my friends, and supported gratuitously ever since upon my own bookshelves, have the pages containing the index ever been opened, either before or after my benevolent assumption of their care.

"For what is an index? It is an apparatus to enable a reader to find any given topic in the book. To add an index to a book that is logically arranged is to take it for granted that the reader is not intelligent enough to appreciate a logical arrangement, but must have the topics arranged alphabetically before he can find them. When, therefore, a reviewer complains that such a book as this has no index, he carries his complaint to the wrong quarter; he lays the burden on the wrong shoulders. His grievance lies, if he did but know it, not against the author of the book, but against his own parents."

"LEARN more—earn more" is the motto set up by workmen of Lincoln, England, in one of their shops.

THE REMODELLED BOSTON ATHENÆUM

AFTER nearly two years of work on the home of the Boston Athenæum, the building, enlarged and made fireproof throughout, was officially opened for public inspection at the annual meeting of the Proprietors on Feb. 8. The vote to remodel the building was passed at a meeting held at the Athenæum May 5, 1913, and the actual work of reconstruction was begun Aug. 11 of that year. A committee of three, Messrs. Cabot, Longfellow, and Putnam, were put in charge, and with the advice of Messrs. Bigelow and Wadsworth, architects, perfected the plans for the work, which was executed by Leighton & Mitchell, contractors.

The happy compromise arrived at was to take the building precisely as it was and rebuild it almost stone for stone, room for room, but in materials that fire might not touch. It was a problem in construction much more complicated than rebuilding outright. And yet so successfully has it been carried out that the library retains all its old familiar charms, with many new ones added in the reverent spirit of the original builders.

As the first step in carrying out the plans, four-fifths of the books were placed on compact shelving in the recently constructed fireproof building of the New England Historic Genealogical Society on Ashburton place. The "short haul" made it possible to move the statuary, paintings, furniture, and over 200,000 books in three weeks. A portion of the first and second floors at the western end of the Athenæum building were retained for the delivery of new books, and those not placed in storage. Space was found for fiction, literature, history travel, biography, works of reference, current periodicals, and for the routine work of the staff. The library lost little of its activity, and except for scholarly research along technical lines the Proprietors had most of their wants satisfied during the whole period of the work.

The chief feature of the exterior added by the architects is the new façade fronting on the Old Granary burying ground—really fronting on Tremont street. The

front on Beacon street remains the same as before.

The first story is arranged as in the past, except for an addition to the periodical reading room, looking out on Beacon street; a rest room for Proprietors, off the delivery room; and a children's room, reached from the gallery.

The second story is devoted to art, literature, education, and sociology, with a study room, a dark room for photographers, and a bindery for minor repairs.

The third story includes biography, as well as European history and travel, with a study room, quarters for a public typewriter, and shelving for files of bound newspapers.

The fourth story is for administration, including the trustees' room, the rooms of the librarian and stenographer, the staff work room, rest room, and lunch room, and space for the catalog and reference books. In the gallery American travel has been shelved.

The fifth floor is for general study. The reading room is ninety feet long and thirty-five feet wide, with north and south light. American history is shelved in this room. There are also a rest room for women, a lounging room for men, lockers, coat rooms, and a small roof garden.

On every floor the windows are so large that probably no library in the heart of a large city was ever so well lighted. The periodical room has been greatly benefited by an increase in light and in size, and the outlook on Beacon street will be much appreciated. On the fifth floor the beautiful room for reading and study, with the tops of the trees in the Granary burying-ground just below the line of vision, the bay to the east, and Blue Hill to the south, offers a place for serious work and recreation not surpassed by any in Boston.

GRADED CATALOGS: A SUGGESTION FOR THE "LIBRARIAN" OF THE BOSTON TRANSCRIPT.

THERE is hope for the "Librarian" of the *Boston Transcript*. With all the glee of a detective who at last strikes the clue that rounds up the evil-doer he has seized upon a perfectly correct idea. That he gives it

a sensational coloring doesn't matter. He has got the idea and a little meekness of spirit will bring the understanding heart. Yea, verily, Mr. "Librarian," catalogers *do* make their catalogs with an eye to the convenience of the administration of their own libraries, as well as with an eye to the convenience of the public readers. The catalog is *first of all* an administrative tool. A library might even serve its clientele fairly well if the public never saw its catalog (as is the case in some great English libraries). But because it is a common thing for libraries to share this tool with their readers, lo! the "Librarian" and his followers have become so infatuated with the idea of their exclusive ownership of this piece of property, they look upon it as a moral lapse when the unwary cataloger is discovered slipping in some item of which they do not approve, just to save his own time. Now the "Librarian" has trapped us in this unholy practice, and in trapping us, the idea has dawned upon him that the cataloger's whole consciousness is not occupied, as he believed it to be, with the public reader. Since he has been innocently supposing, all this time, that every jot and tittle of the catalog was devised as a bid for his immediate appreciation, no wonder he thinks catalogers a class of "queers." He is awakened with a shock. In the things about which he has been complaining the catalogers have not been concerned with him at all. He sees that this is at the root of the whole matter. Naturally this seems at first nothing short of a crime, and he asks accusingly, "Is not the catalog put out in the public rooms?"

Now I have been a cataloger over a goodly stretch of time. I have made simplified catalogs and I have perpetrated all the elaborations of which the "Librarian" complains and some that he hasn't mentioned. My experience in simplified and elaborate cataloging has paralleled my experience in bookkeeping. As far back as I can remember I have always had a sense of order that has impelled me to keep personal accounts. But I hate to add. Addition always seemed dreadfully complex to me. So I tried to simplify it, and struck a beautifully satisfactory scheme of approximating the last figure of all items to

0 or 5. If a thing cost \$1.19, I put it down for \$1.20, if it cost \$.47 it went down as \$.45. This saved a lot of frightful combinations of 9's, 8's and 7's, and as long as my sums were small it averaged up right so that I was never more than a few cents out of the way. Simplified bookkeeping was my delight. But as my business dealings more and more involved transactions with other people and the sums grew larger, I unconsciously substituted for my simplified method the exact sums and have resorted, reluctantly to be sure, to other more laborious and elaborate ways. Now, I love simplification above all things, but I would hardly think of recommending to an expert accountant the perfectly satisfactory simplified method of my college-day personal account book. I also love a simplified catalog. I fairly hate to count pages and welcome any substitute. But I find in my experience as a cataloger, that the need for details in cataloging increases in geometrical progression with the growth of the collection. It seems to me absurd for anyone to sit up and recommend for the Library of Congress, for instance, a simplified catalog that would admirably serve a \$10,000 Carnegie branch.

The complexity of our catalogs has developed out of real necessity. We would keep to the simpler methods if we could. For instance, I would be willing to wager that if the "Librarian" had charge of half a dozen novices in cataloging and conceded, as he has done, the necessity of giving exact collation in some cases, it would not be long before he said to them "For heaven's sake, if the 'Husband of Edith' has 4 p.l. in front and 1 leaf at the end, put it down so and don't bother me. Nobody on earth cares, of course, but I can't stop to 'putter and fuss' over each particular volume to decide whether it is worth while to give collation or not." Besides, he would learn that if he gave exact collation in some needed cases and not in all he would defeat his own end. One could never be sure when the collation was exact if the degree of fullness were left to the cataloger's personal judgment.

So if he needed collation in some cases, he would soon resort to some wholesale rulings even though these worked out in a

few absurdities. And in making wholesale rulings it is not so easy as one would think, with books published in quantities every year since the middle of the fifteenth century and sold at every price, to know just where to draw the line.

Though the "Librarian" has been suffering under what Mother Eddy would call "mortal error" in thinking that the catalogers counted every page and fussed over their plates and plans all the time with the *readers* in mind, he was quite right in assuming that the readers come in for the larger share of their consideration. The fact that there seems to be a considerable body like himself demanding simplification in our catalogs presents a new problem to us. How are we going to deal with this class and convert them into quiet contented readers? It seems to me that the crisis is probably passed, now that they have gotten their main idea of a catalog straight. I prognosticate that in time they will come around to admit that catalogers have always had rudimentary sense enough to see that if more effort is spent in recording certain items as the book passes through the cataloger's hands than is saved in the reference librarian's shoe leather or in the order department's temper and cash, that labor is useless. That, I take it, is the main contention. The efficiency movement is going to help here. When we have more pedometer records and get some of those delicate instruments at work for testing brain fag and temper, we shall know better where to draw the line with exactitude. In the meantime the catalogers can only depend upon the common sense that the Lord has seen fit to give them. I believe the "Librarian" and his followers will come to think that the Lord has dealt fairly with us as a class after all.

On the other hand, if the "Librarian" and his kind remain obdurate it is perfectly futile for catalogers to try to defend their position. If he denies all common sense to the cataloger it goes without saying (though I think he has inferred it) that he will equally deny the possession of that virtue to all members of the library staff or others who depend upon and appreciate the catalogers' work.

In this latter case I see but one resort

for the catalogers. We shall have to introduce into our larger libraries a system of graded catalogs. There will be the *Primary* catalog, a line-a-title printed one, handed out by an amiable reference librarian to readers constitutionally and ineradicably shy of the card catalog. Then there will be the *Intermediate Catalog* for readers of the class to which the "Librarian" belongs, a class who feel quite at home with a card catalog suitable for a Carnegie branch, and who use this with great assurance. Here they would find no collation, no full names, entries under pseudonyms, and no superfluous information of any sort to annoy. They would have their heart's desire and be perfectly happy. The really finished product in cataloging, the type of catalog useful in administering a very large library, should be carefully kept out of sight. Some password (the Indian form of Tagore would do) should be demanded for admission. The "Librarian" has already learned that this sort of catalog is not made for the general public, so, of course, in having it withdrawn and the simplified catalog substituted for simple readers, he would feel no grievance. Perhaps he would even undertake a propaganda for funds for graded catalogs.

It looks as if the few large libraries who really need some elaboration in their catalogs which their readers can't stand would have to consider some such solution. We do not want our readers to look upon us as a class of "queers" and criminals, and at the same time we mustn't let the library administration suffer too much by conceding all their simplified demands. It is up to the catalogers to devise something, and I offer my idea of graded catalogs to the "Librarian" as a suggestion for a way out, in case he cannot experience a "change of heart" and conquer his aversion to some of the elaborations that catalogers find useful and necessary.

JULIA PETTEE.

It has always seemed to me that the office of an institution such as the library is as much to direct and restrain public taste as it is to supply what is demanded.—PAUL ELMER MORE, editor of the *Nation*.

CARNEGIE CORPORATION LIBRARY GIFTS—JANUARY, 1915

ORIGINAL GIFTS, UNITED STATES

Clay Center, Nebraska....	\$ 7,000
Culver City and Union Township, Indiana.....	10,000
Grass Valley, California...	15,000
Liberty Town and Center Township, Indiana	10,000
Littleton, Colorado	5,000
Mishawaka, Indiana	30,000
Orleans, Indiana (town- ship)	10,000
Umatilla County, Oregon (\$25,000 building at Pen- dleton; \$7,500 building at Milton)	32,500
	<hr/> \$119,500

INCREASES, UNITED STATES

Halstead, Kansas	\$ 2,500
Kansas City, Kansas (branch building)	25,000
	<hr/> 27,500

ORIGINAL GIFT, CANADA

Clinton, Ontario	\$4,900
	<hr/> 4,900
	<hr/> \$151,900

WHY NOT?—QUESTIONS IN CATALOGING

Why not omit our branch catalogs and shelf-lists and accession books altogether?

Why work so long on a catalog all too little understood, and all too much in cost?

Why not write one card for each book and make every card worth while?

Why not send the card with the book and spare the branch librarian for the service of the public?

Why not place it in the book pocket, to be dropped in a card-holder, marked "Books out" (and screwed inside the right-hand up-right of each shelf), when a book is taken out, and replaced by an attendant when the book is returned?

Why not inform every reader directly while at the shelves of *all* the books in the library on his subject without reference to catalog or librarian?

Why not bring together reader, books and librarian—a happy conjunction, automatically imperative, of seeker, sought, and seer?

Why be suspicious of a perfectly good public, when a lost or stolen book creates exactly the same situation as at present, and a missing card is automatically discovered and replaced when the book is reshelfed?

Why not put analyticals, easily removable when a book is discarded, in a loose-leaf card binder, on the shelf at the end of each class number, with cross-references by subject and number under its clean, transparent celluloid cover?

Why not keep a brief author list of classed books only in a loose-leaf binder and a title list of all distinctive titles?

Why not accession on bill at headquarters, and shelf-list for branch on cards by call and accession number only, taking inventory by these, from headquarters?

Why not have a magnificent union catalog and a splendid union shelf-list at headquarters, and make them work for all?

Why not admit that this open-shelf system of cards is just as practicable as the open-shelf system of books, which at first was adjudged the height of folly and is now the first requisite of public library service?

J. F. HUME.

THE CARPENTER MEMORIAL LIBRARY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

MANCHESTER, New Hampshire, is to be congratulated upon its fine new library building, a gift to the city from one of the library trustees, Mr. Frank P. Carpenter, in memory of his wife, Elenora Blood Carpenter.

The building is situated on Pine street facing Concord common, which it is expected will become a civic center. Ground was broken on the new site October 4, 1912, and the foundation was laid that fall. Work was resumed the following spring and the corner stone laid June 11, 1913. The construction progressed rapidly and the building was dedicated November 18, 1914. The old building closed its doors at noon the same day and the work of transferring the books to their new home was commenced immediately. On Monday, December 7, the new building was opened to the public for inspection from top to bottom. Parties

were personally conducted by the assistants, who explained the uses of the different rooms. No books were issued until the following morning when regular work was again resumed.

The building was designated by Mr. Edward L. Tilton, assisted by Mr. E. A. P. Newcomb, and has a length of 150 feet by 90 feet in depth. It is of white marble from the quarries of Proctor, Vermont, with granite foundation and green tile roof. The interior is finished in Caenstone, marble and plaster.

On entering the main hall one feels the beauty, simplicity, and harmony of the decoration. The floor and treads of the stairs are of Tennessee marble which harmonizes with the facings of the wall and staircase and the four supporting pillars of Botticino marble. The staircase, rising gracefully to the second floor, has a balustrade of hand wrought iron, intricate in design, and covered with gold leaf.

From the main hall one may enter the periodical room at the right, the reference room at the left, or the delivery hall in the center of the building. Here the designers have omitted nothing that could add to the beauty of the rotunda. It is octagonal in form, as is also the delivery desk, and is finished in Caenstone and plaster. The dome is supported by eight large marble columns from the Proctor quarries. These monoliths are wonderful in their coloring and harmonize beautifully with the color of the Caenstone walls. The plaster work in the dome is beautiful in conception, elaborate in design and skillful in execution. The casting of both Caenstone and plaster was all done in the building.

On the north of the delivery hall is the open shelf room containing about 10,000 volumes; this is separated from the reference room by low shelving, thus allowing the two rooms to be supervised by one attendant when necessary. Also, by this arrangement, the open shelf room receives more light. East of the open shelf room is the cataloging room, which is lighted from four large windows on the north and east and has shelving on all four walls.

At the south end of the building, directly opposite the open shelf room, is the children's room, furnished with tables and

chairs of three different heights. It has a separate charging desk and catalog, also a lavatory with bubbler. A small room opening from the southeast corner of the children's room is used for the cataloging and repairing of juvenile books and may be used for a story-hour room. There is an entrance to the children's room from the main hall so that the little people do not have to pass through the delivery hall.

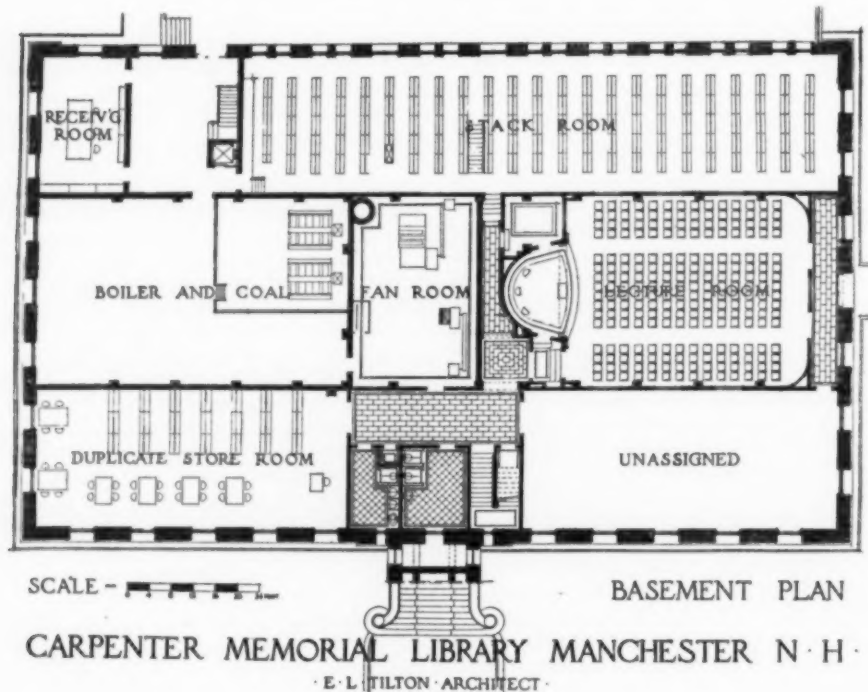
Directly opposite the reference room, in the front of the building, is the periodical and general reading room. Here, arranged alphabetically, are shelved the current numbers of all the magazines received by the library. Most of the shelves are twelve inches deep and about five inches apart but a few of them are of greater depth for the accommodation of the larger periodicals.

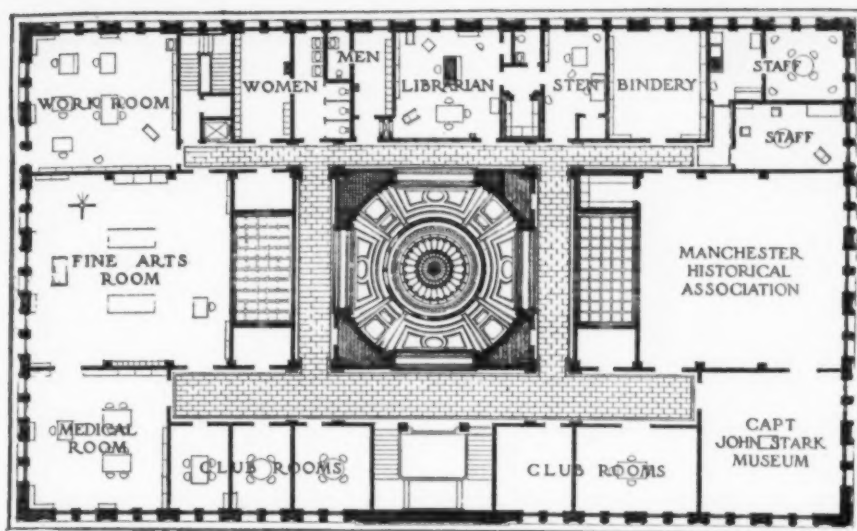
Back of the delivery hall is the stack, occupying about three-fourths the length of the building. Three tiers are already in use with a capacity of 150,000 volumes, and there is room for a fourth to be added later.

An electric book lift connects the different tiers and runs to the second story.

On the second floor are to be found the art room, medical library, a work room, bindery, librarian's and stenographer's rooms, library vault, locker, toilet and staff rooms, and various closets for supplies, etc. The staff rooms consist of a rest room, lunch room, and kitchenette fitted up with all conveniences. Also on this floor are five club rooms for the use of club committees, or any small gathering of an educational nature. Two large rooms are loaned to the Manchester Historic Association until such time as the library shall need them. In the smaller of these rooms are to be placed the Stark relics, a gift to the association from one of the descendants of Gen. John Stark. A large vault for the use of the association opens from the larger of the two rooms.

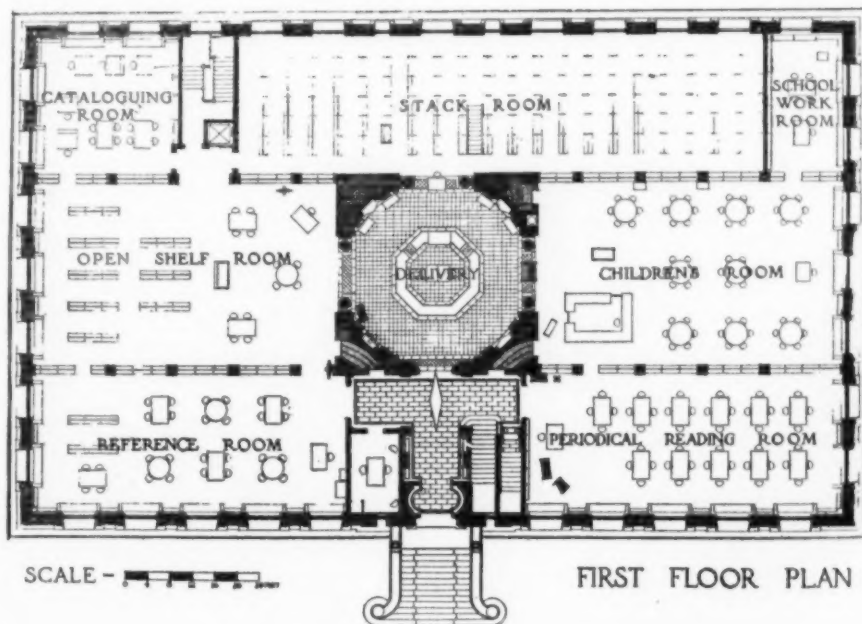
In the basement, directly under the cataloging room and near the rear entrance, is the receiving room. The central part of





SCALE -

SECOND FLOOR PLAN



SCALE -

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

CARPENTER MEMORIAL LIBRARY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

this floor is occupied by the boiler and fan room. The latter contains the ventilating system, vacuum cleaner and electric switch boards. At the front are two large rooms, one used for unbound periodicals and duplicates, and the other as yet unassigned. Here, also, are the public toilets.

In the center of the southern end of this floor, having a separate entrance, is the lecture hall. It has a sloping floor and a seating capacity of 200. The hall may be used without charge by any organization or gathering for the promotion of educational or welfare work.

All the furniture and woodwork throughout the building are of oak, the former being furnished by the Library Bureau. The building is equipped with outside and house telephones, the latter having eleven instruments in use. In the conversation room, on the first floor, may be found a New England pay station telephone booth for the accommodation of the public. This room opens from the main hall and is for the use of patrons. Here greetings may be exchanged or conferences held without disturbing the quiet of the library.

An electric passenger elevator with a capacity of 1500 pounds and large enough to carry a book truck, runs from the basement to the second floor. The building is equipped with an electric clock system, each dial being governed by the master clock in the librarian's office.

The customary increase attendant upon the opening of a new building has been noted in the circulation and registration in both adult and juvenile departments.

F. MABEL WINCHELL.

REPORT OF THE BROOKLYN PUBLIC LIBRARY

DR. FRANK P. HILL, in his seventeenth annual report of the Brooklyn Public Library, records large increases in the use of all departments. This applies to home circulation of books, work with schools, reference work, and the distribution of traveling libraries. The need of a central building is again emphasized. It is now twelve years since the question of a central library building was first agitated, and the only progress so far made is the completion of

the foundation for the Flatbush avenue wing.

Two new Carnegie buildings, Eastern Parkway and the Brownsville Children's branch, were opened during the year, the first in July, and the second in September. In spite of the removal of the children from the old Brownsville branch, the congestion there this winter has been greater than usual, as indeed it has been in many of the branches, due possibly to the unusual number of men out of work because of the war.

Out of a total of 86,079 books added during the year, 7519 titles were new to the library. The amount spent for the purchase of books, \$149,963, was larger than in any previous year, and the average cost per book was a little more than last year, owing to the accession of many expensive reference books. \$8259 were spent for periodicals, and \$26,500 for binding. The total number of volumes in the library at the end of the year was 808,787.

The circulation for the year falls 5119 short of 5,000,000, being 4,995,881. It shows an increase of 410,984 over the figures for the previous year. A little over 48 per cent. of this increase is attributed to the opening of the new Eastern Parkway and Brownsville Children's branches, the balance 211,663 being due to an increased use in the older branches.

Of the 83,463 borrowers cards which expired during the year, only 24,616 were renewed. As stated previously approximately 20 per cent. of those who fail to renew their application have moved from the locality, but here again no satisfactory explanation can be given with regard to the other 80 per cent. The number of borrowers registered during the year was 21,893 larger than during the preceding year, the total number of registered borrowers at the end of the year being 332,300.

The despatch of 172 more traveling libraries to 35 additional organizations increased the traveling library circulation from 180,924 to 314,584, most of this increase coming through commercial houses and elementary schools.

The interchange work, supervised by this department, whereby books are loaned by one branch to another, continued to show



THE OPEN SHELF ROOM



DELIVERY HALL, LOOKING TOWARD CHILDREN'S ROOM
CARPENTER MEMORIAL LIBRARY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

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an increase, no less than 59,944 books being transferred in this way.

Besides the *Quarterly Bulletin* the library published a list of "Books that girls like," a noteworthy list of books on Shakespeare, in connection with the Shakespeare exhibit, lists of the Hebrew, Yiddish, and Russian books in the library printed in those languages, a leaflet of suggestions for vacation reading, and 11 special lists for the children's department.

The use of the auditoriums nearly doubled after the modification of rules and reduced scale of prices went into effect. 517 engagements were made for 1914 as compared with 280 for 1913. The Board of Education held 243 lectures in library auditoriums during the year, and 65 public meetings, and 126 meetings of clubs or societies were held in the evenings and 83 in the afternoons. All study rooms were continuously occupied after school hours by clubs, debating societies and committees.

A training class was formed in September, under Miss Julia A. Hopkins, who had had charge of the normal course at Pratt Institute Library School. Twenty-two registered for the regular work and one for the children's course.

For the first time the rule, adopted by the Trustees in February, allowing an extra month's vacation to employees who had been in service ten years was put into effect. It was possible to grant this privilege to only seventeen out of the twenty-eight who were entitled to it, as the full number could not be arranged for without detriment to the service. There is no question of the wisdom of this policy as every one who took the vacation came back in much better physical condition than before, and showed very plainly the good effects of the two months' vacation.

A digest of the treasurer's yearly report and total balances from the city appropriation, 1914, gives the following figures:

City appropriation received for year.....	\$438,265.53
City appropriation Revenue bond fund	
R. L. P. 106	7,598.31
	<hr/> \$445,863.84
Salaries	\$253,539.50
Books, periodicals and binding..	104,188.00
General maintenance and exp...	60,173.68
Rentals	15,862.74
Repairs to buildings	11,023.55
	<hr/> \$444,817.47

Balance	\$1,046.37
Expended from private funds	
and city appropriation for	
books	\$153,164.69
Unexpended balances for books	19,017.62
Balance in directors' fund.....	12,415.92
Balance in rental account	29,350.07

American Library Association

PRIZE FOR LEIPZIG EXHIBIT

Official announcement has been received that the American Library Association exhibit which was sent to Leipzig was awarded the Royal-Saxon state prize, which is understood to be the first prize of this class.

TRAVEL PLANS FOR BERKELEY

The travel committee announces the following itinerary for those who join the A. L. A. party for the conference in Berkeley next June:

Westward

Tuesday, May 25—Leave New York.

Wednesday, May 26—Leave Chicago about noon.

Thursday, May 27—Arrive Denver about 4 p. m., spending afternoon and evening seeing Denver. Retire on train.

Friday, May 28—Arrive Colorado Springs 6.30 a. m., spending the day at Colorado Springs and Manitou. Automobile drive to Crystal Park and Garden of the Gods will be provided. Retire on train.

Saturday, May 29—Through Royal Gorge and the scenic portion of the Colorado Rocky Mountains, Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Arrive Glenwood Springs for supper and lodging.

Sunday, May 30—At Glenwood Springs, Hotel Colorado, where canyon drive will be taken, and opportunity given to bathe in the hot springs. A restful Sunday, breaking the long railroad journey, spent where the Rockies are close at hand. Leave Glenwood Springs after supper.

Monday, May 31—Breakfast at Salt Lake City, and the forenoon free for sightseeing. Leave Salt Lake City about noon.

Tuesday, June 1—Arrive Berkeley for supper, after passing through the wonderful Feather River Canyon on the Western Pacific R. R., by daylight.

Return via Canadian Rockies

Wednesday, June 9—Leave Berkeley after supper.

Thursday, June 10—On train, with views of famous Mt. Shasta.

Friday, June 11—Arrive Portland for breakfast, and spend the day.

Saturday, June 12—Morning in Tacoma, afternoon, evening and lodging at the New Washington Hotel, Seattle.

Sunday, June 13—Leave Seattle after breakfast, by steamer on Puget Sound, stopping three-quarters of an hour at Victoria, arriving at Vancouver for supper, where night will be spent at Hotel Vancouver.

Monday, June 14—Leave Vancouver in the afternoon.

Tuesday, June 15—Arrive Glacier House in the forenoon.

Wednesday, June 16—Leave Glacier in the forenoon. Arrive Lake Louise for supper.

Thursday, June 17—

Friday, June 18—At Lake Louise.

Saturday, June 19—Leave Lake Louise in the morning. Arrive Banff for lunch, and leave after supper.

Sunday, June 20—Travel.

Monday, June 21—Arrive St. Paul in the middle of the afternoon; leave early evening.

Tuesday, June 22—Arrive Chicago for breakfast.

Wednesday, June 23—Arrive New York in the afternoon.

Return via Southern California

Thursday, June 10—Leave Oakland in the morning. Lunch, dinner, and lodging, Hotel Del Monte, including 17-mile automobile ride.

Friday, June 11—Leave Del Monte in the middle of the forenoon. Arrive Santa Barbara in the evening.

Saturday, June 12—Santa Barbara. Drive to old mission. Leave for Los Angeles in afternoon, arriving for supper.

Sunday, June 13—In Los Angeles, with opportunity for side trips as desired.

Monday, June 14—Arrive San Diego, Coronado Hotel.

Tuesday, June 15—San Diego.

Wednesday, June 16—Leave for the East, arriving at Chicago three days later, New York four days later. (If return is made by way of Grand Canyon of Arizona, two days extra for stop-over there should be added.)

A third route has been arranged, whereby members may go out with the special party and return by the *Finland* (22,000 tons) through the Panama Canal to New York. The *Finland* sails from San Francisco June 12, and from San Diego June 13. The minimum first-class fare, two in a room, is \$125 from San Francisco or San Diego to New York. This includes meals and stateroom, but such accommodations are few, and the expense should be estimated at \$170 for an inside room with two

other people, and \$185 for an outside room with two other people. The *Finland* is due in New York June 28.

As we go to press, word comes that it is proposed to make up another party which will go out to San Francisco with the regular party, down the coast to Del Monte and Santa Barbara, spending a few days at San Diego, and then returning by way of the Canadian Rockies. Mr. Faxon may conduct this party himself, under the auspices of the travel committee.

Library Organizations

AMERICAN LIBRARY INSTITUTE

A meeting of the American Library Institute will be held at Atlantic City at a convenient hour on Saturday, March 6, at the Hotel Chelsea. The topic for discussion will be "The limits of co-operation in library work."

F. P. HILL, *President*.

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB

The third meeting of the year was held in the auditorium of the Long Island Historical Society, Brooklyn, N. Y., at 3 p. m., Thursday, Jan. 14. President Jenkins in the chair, and present also 345 members and guests.

After a brief business meeting, at which nine new members were elected, the speaker of the afternoon, Dr. Milo H. Gates, was introduced and gave a delightful talk on "The church and the library."

Dr. Gates took for a text a quotation from "Memories by the Hon. Stephen Coleridge," "For the love of letters is its own great reward; when weary with the world's troubles, when goaded into anger by some unworthy strife, when sick at heart at the malice of enemies, and sometimes, perhaps, wounded at the ingratitude of friends, then let a man turn to the corner of a house-top with the poets in it as a sanctuary where he can pass into the company of the gods, who will on the instant pour an anodyne upon his soul, and as his hand reaches up to draw down from its familiar nook some beloved volume, he will murmur to himself—'Oh, here will I set up my everlasting rest.'"

Said Dr. Gates: "What Coleridge has said of himself—for it was his privilege to have the means and leisure to collect books—we know all too well may not be said of those among whom we work. Our problem, therefore, is to put within the power of the poorest this marvelous gift which comes to us and which has been given to us by the great writers of all ages.

"You can do a great deal towards a revival of intelligent reading. I find my people who have been approached by librarians are perfectly willing to co-operate. We will all work together in getting the people interested in the work of libraries. I must confess that it seems to me deplorable that every single church in the city should not see to it that the bulletins of the City Library are posted in the church porch. Then there is the privilege of reading the announcements that come from the library.

"We can say all we like about the enormous number of persons that come to the library, but we really cannot tell by holding a count, for there are so many who are repeated. These enormous numbers that we do get, however, mean so much because it is a fact that the libraries can do more than anything except the church to keep in the minds and hearts of young people some sort of a sanitary seriousness. But if what I see goes on, I don't know what is to become of the minds and intellects of our young people. If the fifteen-cent yellow magazine and newspaper is going to comprise all the reading that our young people do, the Lord deliver me from the next generation; and if the movies is all that occurs to them to go to, the Lord deliver me from the result of that in the next generation, too.

"The tendency of that sort of literature is depressing. I am astounded at the accuracy with which young boys and girls can see evil in the world. Certainly some of the classics are not adapted for the reading of the young, but the way these boys and girls can pick evil out of them amazes me. I read them all and never saw anything in them that was evil.

"And so it is for us to make the coming generation see the glory of God by living with the immortals. Emerson said, seventy years ago, to the young men of Dartmouth College, 'When you shall say, "As others do, so will I: I renounce, I am sorry for it, my early visions; I must eat the good of the land and let learning and romantic expectations go until a more convenient season"; then dies the man in you; then once more perish the buds of art, and poetry, and science, as they have died already in a thousand, thousand men.'"

ELEANOR H. FRICK, *Secretary*.

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

The 86th meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club was held on Thursday, Jan. 28, at Malden. Both morning and afternoon sessions were held in the high school building. They were well attended, about two

hundred and fifty being present in the morning. Lunch was served at the Baptist church, and the cordial vote of thanks rendered our Malden entertainers included the ladies of that institution. Mrs. Edward Holton James in the afternoon added to her reading of "The night shift" by Wilfred Wilson Gibson, and "The rising of the moon" by Lady Gregory, one of Myra Kelly's "Little citizens" stories. The annual dinner was held at the Exchange Club, Boston, and Mr. Benjamin Ives Gilman, secretary of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, gave an address on "Library docent service." He proposed that public libraries should assume as a branch of their official duty the reading aloud of books and extracts from books to groups gathered as hearers.

The morning's program opened with an address of welcome, and a sketch of the library's inception and development by Dr. Godfrey Ryder, president of the board of trustees of the Malden Public Library.

Professor Bigelow, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, drew attention to the fact that the union list of periodicals and society publications of Boston and vicinity, while still being compiled by Mr. Homer, was now under the direction of a committee of whom Mr. William C. Lane, of Harvard, is chairman. Of the necessary \$1400 needed, \$630 has already been subscribed. Libraries are urged to contribute both titles and money.

Miss Chandler, of Amherst Agricultural College, was in charge of an exhibit of literature on agricultural subjects. Her object was to advertise the extension schools and lecture courses conducted by the college, and to appraise librarians of the small libraries on bees, poultry, and kindred topics that can be borrowed from there.

Miss Jones for the Free Public Library Commission made similar announcement in regard to libraries of general literature. The commission had an exhibit of "Attractive children's books." Miss Campbell spoke of the books for foreigners exhibited by the commission.

Mr. W. W. Bryant asked that the president of the club appoint a committee of three club members to co-operate with him in bringing about certain proposed library legislation relative to the examination and registration by the Board of Free Public Library Commissioners of certain librarians and library workers.

Mr. Drew B. Hall of Somerville moved the following: That the chair appoint a committee of five on children's work: the committee to consider, to make and recommend

actions for the further development of library work with juvenile citizens, in children's rooms, in schools and elsewhere. It was so voted.

Next in order on the program came the paper "The country library versus the donor and the architect," by Miss Alice G. Chandler, trustee of the Lancaster Town Library.

Miss Chandler's talk was a plea for sensible library buildings especially in small towns. Instead of the memorial marble palaces so often found, in which convenience, economy in cost of running the building, ample shelf room and space for growth are frequently sacrificed for architectural effects, buildings better suited to the every-day needs of towns and villages should be built. They should be comfortable and homelike, the books should be accessible, shelving should be built for many years' growth, and a hall should be available for lectures and exhibitions. The building should not be so elaborately magnificent that it would be a sacrilege to put up a poster or a list of books, or stretch a wire for a row of photographs.

Miss Gertrude H. Lockwood, children's librarian of the Brookline Public Library, said she had offered either "Some experiences in work with children," or "Club work in the library" as the subject for her talk, but since she found herself down for both she would combine the two.

Her narrative covered the work she had done while in Pittsburgh, and a fuller report of it will be printed in the JOURNAL.

EUGENIA M. HENRY, *Recorder*.

TENNESSEE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Tennessee Library Association held its thirteenth annual meeting on January 12, 1915, at the Carnegie Library of Nashville. The program follows:

1. A survey of public library facilities in Tennessee (a) Cities, (b) Towns, (c) Rural districts. Miss Mary U. Rothrock, Cossitt Library, Memphis.

2. Practical ways in which this association may help. Miss A. T. Eaton, University of Tennessee Library, Knoxville.

3. Professional standards. Miss Marilla W. Freeman, Goodwyn Institute Library, Memphis.

4. Co-operation of this association with state agencies. Supt. A. C. Nute, Union City.

This program had been planned with a view to bringing to the attention of the association the public library situation in the state and developing through papers and discussions some definite scheme for a betterment of conditions. Miss Rothrock read an excellent paper in

which she presented some very interesting comparisons between expenditures for city schools and the incomes of city libraries, and the number of towns and rural districts without any libraries of any description. Miss Eaton's paper offered suggestions for the association's undertaking this year a combined library survey and publicity campaign of the towns and rural districts. The chief suggestions were to send letters to the county courts, town councils, boards of trade, etc., laying before them the practical needs and results of public library facilities in their communities; to send an interesting article each month to the chief paper in each county; and to solicit correspondence with any one interested in beginning a county or town library in his community.

These suggestions brought out much discussion with the result that Miss Freeman made a motion for the appointment of a library extension committee to undertake a publicity campaign this year. The motion carried and the following committee was appointed: Miss Jennie Lauderdale, chairman, Miss Rothrock, and Miss Drake.

Miss Freeman's admirable paper on "Professional standards" was a plea for adequate general education and technical training as a foundation for all library workers. The duties and rewards of the librarian were described in no uncertain terms and all who heard Miss Freeman felt ready and glad to work hard for better libraries and more of them in Tennessee.

Supt. Nute of Union City was at the last moment prevented from attending and his paper, therefore, not presented.

A telegram was read from Miss Dunlap, librarian of the Chattanooga Public Library, extending an invitation to the association to hold its next annual meeting in Chattanooga. By unanimous vote it was decided that the 1916 meeting be held in Chattanooga and that the time be changed either to the spring or the autumn, the exact date to be decided later.

The following officers were elected: President, Miss Margaret Dunlap, Chattanooga; first vice-president, Mr. Charles D. Johnston, librarian Cossitt Library, Memphis; second vice-president, Mrs. Bettie M. Murfree, librarian of Middle Tennessee State Normal School; secretary-treasurer, Miss Elizabeth L. Bloomstein, librarian of the George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville.

At the close of the session the local librarians entertained the visiting librarians with a luncheon at the Maxwell House. After lunch the Industrial Bureau of Nashville gave the Tennessee Library Association an auto trip

to the Hermitage, the home of Andrew Jackson, situated twelve miles from Nashville.

The evening session was a joint meeting of the Tennessee Library Association and the Public School Officers Association. It was called "An author's reading." Will Allen Dromgoole had charge of the evening and read selections from her works.

MARGARET MCE. KERCHEVAL, *Secretary*.

MAINE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Maine Library Association held its annual meeting on Friday, October 31, at Portland, in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Maine Teachers' Association.

At the morning business session, various topics of library interest were discussed, such as the question of keeping a public library open on Sunday in the smaller towns; whether or not the district meetings arranged during the past summer by the Maine Library Commission, were of more value than the summer library school held in previous years; the desirability of libraries in secondary and normal schools, together with instruction in bibliography; and the advantages of having a public library organizer in the state. A question-box or round table discussion was conducted by the president. Besides resolutions relating to prospective or desired legislation on library interests special commendation was given to the work of the state librarian.

At the afternoon session, there were addresses on "The reading of books," by Prof. George R. Elliott, Bowdoin College; "School libraries," by Miss Mary G. Richardson, Eastern State Normal School, Castine; "Library instruction in schools," by Miss Ida M. Folsom, Aroostook State Normal School, Presque Isle; and "Local history, the library and the teacher," by Miss Evelyn L. Gilmore, librarian, Maine Historical Society, and "The college library and the teacher," by Ralph K. Jones, Orono.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Charles A. Flagg, Bangor Public Library; vice-presidents, Miss Mary G. Gilman, Curtis Memorial Library, Brunswick, and Miss Annie Prescott, Auburn Public Library; secretary, Ralph K. Jones, librarian, University of Maine; treasurer, Miss H. Mabel Leach, Portland Public Library.

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

The February meeting was held at the rooms of the Western Society of Engineers on February 11, and was unique in that it consisted of an exhibition as well as addresses. The subject was "Made in Chicago"—the peri-

odicals published in the city. About four hundred publications were on exhibit, gathered through the effort of a co-operating committee of fifteen under the direction of the president of the club, Miss Louise B. Krause. This lot did not include dailies nor periodicals in foreign languages, but the larger number on exhibit showed the comprehensive character of the publishing activity of Chicago.

There were three addresses. Mr. Herbert Fleming, editor of *Civil Service News*, spoke of the history of efforts to establish literary periodicals in Chicago from the earliest days to 1905, the attempts numbering 306, of which only about ten per cent. are living—the *Dial* being the only long established one. Miss Virginia Fairfax, editor of the *Employer's Bulletin* of Robt. W. Hunt & Co., discussed "House organs" in a carefully prepared paper which opened up a new field to the view of most of those present. She classed these publications in two divisions, those intended for employees only, and those intended for others, especially prospective customers. The third address was by Mr. Wallace Rice, on "A review of the Chicago literary periodicals of to-day." Mr. Rice, as a literary critic of experience and standing, gave the members of the club a delightful talk, partly reminiscent, partly critical, which touched on early libraries in Chicago; the effect of the fire; some leading literary characters; the manner of starting some of the magazines; the "inside history" of others; and a word on the club of literary men, the "Cliff Dwellers."

That the work of the club will not be lost is provided for by the appointment of a committee to take charge of the exhibit and to consider the ways and means of publishing a bibliography.

A. H. SHEARER, *Secretary*.

MISSOURI VALLEY LIBRARY CLUB

On Friday evening, Jan. 8, the library workers of Kansas City and vicinity held the second meeting of the Missouri Valley Library Club at the Public Library of Kansas City, Mo. The club passed immediately on convening to the consideration of the round table program which had been prepared. There were two round tables in progress in different rooms at the same time. One, participated in by librarians of special libraries, was conducted by Mrs. Hibbard, librarian of the Jackson County Medical Association Library. At this session the subject, "Should the department of medical science be open to the public?" was presented by Miss Sarah Stanton, librariaian of the Medical School of Kansas University at Rosedale,

Kansas; discussion by Mr. Wright and Mrs. Hibbard followed. Miss Douthart, head of the English department of the Kansas City High School, then read a paper on "Reference help for English classes"; it was discussed by Miss Susie Shaffer, Miss Margaret Corbin, and Miss Florence Smith.

The second round table, which was to discuss questions incidental to public libraries, was conducted by Mr. Bundy, of Leavenworth, Kansas. A variety of questions were taken up, among them: "The loaning of reference books," "Best methods of accessioning and taking inventory," "Loaning of books to non-residents," "System of collecting fines," and "Should some of the popular magazines be dropped from our periodical lists?" Discussion was informal and participated in by nearly every one present, among whom were Miss Grace Phillips, Mrs. Sarah Judd Greenman of Kansas City, Kansas, Miss Florence Smith, Miss Hudson, and Mr. Wright of the Kansas City, Mo., Public Library.

The feeling was generally expressed that the discussions had been of genuine interest and benefit to all. Before adjournment the announcement was made that the next meeting would be of a purely social nature.

I. R. BUNDY, *Secretary*.

Library Schools

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

School exercises will be suspended throughout March while the students are absent on practice work in libraries outside of Albany. Under the direct supervision of the Educational Extension Division, libraries at Camden, Canton, Endicott, Goshen, Easthampton, and the libraries of the Cobleskill High School and the Central School of Troy will be organized by students. The other students will serve on the staffs of twelve leading libraries in different parts of the country.

Dr. Charles C. Williamson, of the Municipal Reference branch of the New York Public Library, spoke to the school on "Municipal reference work," Jan. 29.

The circular of the summer session is in press and will be issued shortly. Several applications for admission have already been received. It is probable that a projected series of meetings for school libraries will be held in the Education Building while the summer session is in progress, and that, in this way, opportunities for learning methods and purposes of school library work will be given specially interested summer school students.

F. K. WALTER.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

During January the seniors in the school and college library course visited the libraries of all the leading high schools in Greater New York and two in Newark, two or more students visiting and reporting on each library. Senior lectures have been as follows:

School and College library course: Isadore G. Mudge, College library reference work. (Lectures three, four and five.)

Advanced reference and cataloging course: Isadore G. Mudge, College library reference work; Mrs. Joachim Andersen, Literature of music; C. H. A. Bjerregaard, Literature of philosophy.

Administration course: Irene A. Hackett, Library and the workingman; Thornton W. Burgess, Educational value of children's stories; Marion P. Greene, Dealing with children; Franklin F. Hopper, Library administration, the municipality and the trustees.

Children's librarians' course: Anna C. Tyler, Story telling (Lecture one); Thornton W. Burgess, Educational value of children's stories; Marion P. Greene, Dealing with children; Franklin F. Hopper, Library administration: the municipality and the trustees.

Junior lectures: Edwin H. Anderson, Library administration, with special reference to human relations; Benjamin Adams, Administration of a branch system; Adelaide B. Maltby, Branch administration; Florence Overton, Branch administration.

The faculty invited the women of the reference department who have immediate charge of student-practice, to a discussion of the subject on January 21.

The schedule for the "May course for librarians" referred to last month, is as follows, subject to change:

Mondays during May. Visits to libraries, under guidance.

Tuesdays, May 4, 11 and 18. Elizabeth C. Stevens.

Book illustration processes.

Tuesday, May 25. Mary W. Plummer. Poetry

for children.

Tuesdays, afternoon. Mary Ogden White. Twentieth

century novels.

Wednesdays, May 5, 12. Corinne Bacon. Book-

selection; Methods of selection, and checking re-

views.

Wednesdays, May 19, 26. Agnes Van Valkenburgh.

Book selection; publishers, and editions.

Thursdays, during May. Edmund L. Pearson.

Book reviews and annotation.

Thursdays, afternoon. Mary L. Sutliff. Twentieth

century poetry.

Fridays, during May. Robert G. Welsh. Twentieth

century drama.

Fridays, afternoon. Marie L. Shedlock. Story-

telling.

Wednesday afternoons and Saturdays are left free. On Tuesdays, it is hoped to schedule some visits to presses, book clubs, etc., participation in which will be entirely voluntary. Li-

braries wishing to take an enrolment (\$7.50), and divide the course between assistants, not to exceed four in number, may do so.

ALUMNI

Miss Eleanor Hitt, (jr., 1913) has passed the examinations for county librarian in California, and is now eligible to that office.

Miss Amy Osborn (1914) was married January 28, to Mr. Charles Hobby Bassford, of New Jersey.

Miss Mary Elizabeth Kane (jr., 1913) has announced her engagement to Mr. Walter Maynard Drury.

Miss Azalea Clizbee (1914) has recently been appointed reviser in the reference catalog department.

MARY W. PLUMMER, *Principal*.

PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

On Monday afternoon, Jan. 25, the class enjoyed the very great privilege of a visit to the library of the late J. Pierpont Morgan, on 36th street, New York. Here Miss Greene, the librarian, and her assistant, Miss Thurston (a former Pratt student), spread before our delighted eyes the priceless treasures of the collection, and even allowed the students to handle illuminated missals, original manuscripts, incunabula, and rare first editions. Before the case containing armorial bindings we were asked to name our favorite kings and queens of French and English history, and volumes that belonged to them were taken out for the inspection of their admirers.

The annual luncheon of the Graduates' Association was held at the Hotel Webster, 40 West 45th street, New York, on Jan. 27, with ninety-seven in attendance. The guests of honor were Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Bowker and Miss Isabel Ely Lord. Brief speeches were made after the luncheon by Mr. Stevens who brought greetings from the library; by the vice-director, who presented the result of an investigation of the demands made by the profession upon the School; by Miss Lord, who spoke, with the perspective acquired during five years in another field, of the contribution the library has to make toward the realization of democratic ideals; and by Mr. Bowker who gave a delightful talk reminiscent of the early history of the library movement, all of which he saw and of which he was an important part. Many regrets were expressed that Miss Plummer was not able to be present. The officers elected for 1915 were: President, Mr. F. F. Hopper, of the New York Public Library; vice-president, Mr. Donald Hendry, of the Pratt Institute Free Library; secretary, Miss Julia F. Carter, of the New

York Public Library, and treasurer, Miss Caroline Chapin, of the Pratt Institute Free Library. In addition to these Miss Harriot E. Hassler, of the Queens Borough Public Library, and Miss Anna C. Tyler, the outgoing president, are members of the board. That the luncheon was a great success was voted on every hand, and a large measure of its success was due to the excellent presiding of Miss Tyler.

Miss Annie Carroll Moore, supervisor of children's work in the New York Public Library, lectured before the School on Feb. 9 on the development of children's work in this country, and on February 16th on book selection for children.

An investigation has been made into the written requests for recommendations that have come to this office during the last three years, with a view to discovering the kind of demand that the profession makes upon the School and the extent to which we are able to meet it. 343 requests from 192 separate institutions were made, from which 77 appointments resulted, being about one-third of all the recorded changes among our graduates during the same period. Geographically considered the requests have come from thirty-four states of the Union, the largest number having come from New York State, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Washington (state), Oregon, Ohio and Iowa, in the order named. Nearly two-thirds of the requests have come from public libraries, and over half of the remainder from college and school libraries, special libraries being the next largest group. The largest number of requests have come for those qualified to hold executive positions—librarians, assistant librarians, branch librarians, etc., though there was nearly an equal demand for catalogers. As many of the librarians of the small and special libraries as well have to do their own cataloging, it would seem that we cannot afford to reduce the time given to this subject in the school curriculum. The average salary offered was \$933, while the average salary earned by Pratt Institute graduates was \$1081 in 1913.

ALUMNI NOTES

Miss Ina Rankin, 1909, has taken a position in the Herbert Bowen branch of the Detroit Public Library.

Miss Mary A. Dawson, 1910, has been made librarian of the banking house of William P. Bonbright & Company, New York.

A letter from Miss Margaret Hickman, 1913, librarian of the Public Library at Eveleth, Minn., reports that for the first six months the library was open they circulated over 21,-

000 volumes, with only 2500 books in the library, which meant that each book circulated nine times, on the average, in the six months.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE,
Vice-Director.

SIMMONS COLLEGE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Miss Florence Tolman Blunt, who has been on the summer school faculty for several years, has just accepted an appointment for next year on the regular staff of the Library School, as instructor in reference work and library economy. Miss Blunt is a graduate of Mt. Holyoke, with the degree of B.L.S. from the New York State Library School. Coming to the training school work from the very live Public Library of Haverhill, Mass., where she is the classifier and reference librarian, Miss Blunt will bring to the making of "the librarian of to-morrow" the forward look of "the librarian of to-day."

The mid-year examinations are well over, and the new term commenced on Monday, February 8, with no holiday intervening between terms. The first visit of the new term was, very fittingly, to the Boston Athenæum, in its new splendor, which still retains its old charm.

Miss Donnelly, Miss Hyde and Miss Hill attended the meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club of Malden. An unfortunate conflict of the college examination dates with the event prevented the students from attending.

GRADUATE NOTES

Louise Thompson, special, 1913-14, has been for some time on the staff of the Lincoln Library, Springfield, Ill.

Irene B. Mercer, 1909-11, resigned from the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh to marry Mr. Josiah Johnson.

Vera Stiebel, 1913, resigned from the Harvard University Library, Feb. 1, and announced her engagement to Mr. Hopewell, whom she is to marry in April.

Constance Ashenden, 1914, was released by the Boston Athenæum in order to permit her to take charge of cataloging the Vail collection of books at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Theresa Stuart, 1908, is cataloging Washingtoniana for the Mt. Vernon Association.

Margaret Campbell, 1914, has gone from the Los Angeles County Free Library to become cataloger and classifier in the San Bernardino (Cal.) County Library.

Ethel Kellar, special, 1913-14, who has been temporarily at the Fort Worth Public Library, has been appointed cataloger in the Public Library of Mason City, Ia.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH— TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS

Miss Alice E. Jordan, custodian of the children's room of the Boston Public Library, lectured to the Training School Jan. 21 on "Work with children in New England" and "Social conditions in Boston and how the library meets them."

"The listening child" and "The creed of a story teller" were the subjects of two lectures given by Mrs. Edna Lyman Scott Feb. 6.

Miss Annie Carroll Moore, supervisor of work with children for the New York Public Library, visited the school Feb. 8, and lectured on "The love of books" and "Work of the children's department of the New York Public Library." The latter lecture was illustrated by lantern slides.

Mr. C. Valentine Kirby, supervisor of art in the Pittsburgh public schools and designer of book plates, gave a talk on book plates to the class February 10. The talk was supplemented by an exhibit of book plates from the collection of Mr. Kirby.

During the winter term junior students are scheduled one morning each week at the central and branch lending desks.

ALUMNAE NOTES

Louise Franklin Bache, 1911, has resigned from the position of children's librarian in the De Kalb branch, Brooklyn Public Library, to become children's librarian in the Rosenberg Library, Galveston, Texas.

Edith Endicott, 1914, has been appointed children's librarian, Washington County Free Library, Hagerstown, Maryland.

Marie Hamilton Law, 1908, has been appointed registrar of the Training School for Children's Librarians, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

SARAH C. N. BOGLE, *Director.*

WESTERN RESERVE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The first week in February being the end of the first semester was given over chiefly tests and examinations. The week however was notable because of the alumni lecture given by Dr. Samuel McChord Crothers on the evening of Feb. 5. Dr. Crothers spoke in the Amasa Stone Memorial Chapel of Western Reserve University to a large audience composed of the students and invited guests of the Alumni Association on "A literary clinic." After the lecture a reception at the school afforded opportunity to meet Dr. Crothers.

Miss Katharine Jewell Everts spoke to the class twice during her stay in Cleveland, on

the "Interpretation of literature" and on the "Speaking voice," to the delight and profit of the students. The course in work with children has been concluded with a lecture by Miss Burnite on the discipline of the children's room, and the recent visits of two well-known children's librarians have given particular emphasis to the children's work. Miss Annie Carroll Moore, supervisor of children's work in the New York Public Library gave two lectures, one on "Love of books with a tribute to 'Cranford'" and the other on "Library work with children in New York," which was illustrated with lantern slides of the branches of the New York library system. The subject of "Story telling" was presented by Mrs. Edna Lyman Scott and also "Some neglected children's books" were discussed by her. Miss Annie S. Cutter, supervisor of school libraries of the Cleveland Public Library, spoke on "Work with the schools," followed by a visit to some of the school libraries under her supervision. Technical books, both reference and circulating, have been discussed in a series of three lectures by Mr. Gilbert O. Ward, technical librarian of the Cleveland Public Library.

ALUMNI NOTES

Phyllis McFarland Martin, 1910, has resigned her position in the catalog department of the Cleveland Public Library to accept the position of reviser in the reference catalog division of the New York Public Library.

Alice S. Tyler, *Director*.

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION

The annual business meeting of the Drexel Institute Library School Association was held in December at the College Club, Philadelphia. The officials elected for the new year are: Miss Edith Fulton, president; Miss Helen Hill, vice-president; Miss Caroline Perkins, treasurer; Miss Katherine Trimble, secretary. The executive committee are Miss Keller, Miss Stanger, Miss Black, and Miss Custer. The meeting was preceded by a dinner at the club.

ALUMNAE NOTES

Marjorie Test, 1913, has accepted the position of cataloger in the University of Pennsylvania.

Gretta Smith, 1914, has resigned from the Detroit Public Library to accept a position with the Iowa State Commission.

Fanny M. Libby, 1914, is assistant in the Newton (Mass.) Public Library.

Josephine O'Flynn, 1909, has been appointed assistant in the Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia.

Glauce Marie Wilson, 1914, has accepted the position of assistant in the cataloging department of the Lane Medical Library, Leland Stanford University.

Clara Louise Voight, 1914, has been appointed assistant in Winthrop College, Rock Hill, S. C.

LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY TRAINING SCHOOL

During the week of Christmas vacation, the class of 1914 was entertained by the class of 1915 at the home of Miss Boynton. Miss Helen Haines read Synge's "Shadow of the Glen," and Miss Lutie Stearns talked informally about some of her author friends.

A talk by Mr. Gillis on the history of the county library movement in California, together with the study of the county library law, conducted by Mr. Perry, has paved the way for a visit which will be made in the near future to the headquarters of the Los Angeles County Library. This will be the first of a series of library visits scheduled for the spring term.

Miss Rose Taylor, class of 1914, has resigned her position in the Los Angeles Public Library to become assistant librarian at the Polytechnic High School. Two other members of the class of 1914 have accepted school library positions; Miss Anna Marie Rusche as assistant in the Los Angeles State Normal School, and Miss May Church as librarian of the Glendale High School.

In addition to the regular courses the following lectures were delivered during the winter months by visiting librarians and specialists:

The Sears Roebuck Library. Miss Althea Warren.

California history. Miss Anna Beckley.

Bibliography of art. Miss Anna Beckley.

Literature of mediaeval history. Miss Anna Beckley.

Bibliography of English history. Dr. Frank J. Klingberg.

Books about Japan. Dr. James Main Dixon.

Scotch literature. Dr. James Main Dixon.

Bibliography of economics. Dr. Dennis Rockwell Hunt.

Library spirit. Miss Lutie Stearns.

California county libraries. Mr. James Gillis.

Program of the efficiency department. Mr. Jesse D. Burks.

Literary criticism. Dr. Allison Gaw.

The Cleveland Public Library. Miss Bessie Sargeant Smith.

Qualifications for librarianship. Mr. Joseph Daniels.

THEODORA R. BREWITT.

ILLINOIS SUMMER LIBRARY SCHOOL

The fifth summer session of the University of Illinois Library School will be held during the six weeks beginning June 21 and ending July 30. During the past four years the total enrollment in this summer school has been 77, of whom 58 have been from Illinois libraries. Last summer the enrollment was 33, of whom 27 were from Illinois libraries.

The course is open to high school graduates who hold positions as librarians, or assistants, or teacher-librarians, or who are under appointment to such positions. No entrance examinations are required, and no credit for the work is given toward a degree.

No fee is charged students entering from Illinois libraries; others pay \$12. In registering students, preference will be given to those applying early; all applications for admission should be in by June 10.

Mr. Ernest J. Reece, Ph.B., and Miss Ethel Bond, A.B., B.L.S., members of the Library School faculty, will give most of the instruction; there will be special lectures by members of the university faculty, by members of the staff of the University Library, and by visiting librarians.

For the circular of information, and for application blanks for admission, address the Library School, Urbana, Illinois.

P. L. WINDSOR, *Director*.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA—SUMMER LIBRARY COURSE

This course is offered from June 21 to July 31, and is designed to give a systematic outline of the essentials of library work. It will be of assistance chiefly to those having some experience in the work, but also offers an introduction to modern methods for those intending to enter the profession. A limited number only can be admitted to the course, and applications must be on file not later than May 1.

Only those students regularly registered in the library course may attend the classes; auditors cannot be accommodated. No fee is charged except the regular tuition fee of the summer session, fifteen dollars (\$15). Text-books and supplies may be purchased from the director's assistant for about ten dollars (\$10).

The course offers both instruction and practice work in each of the following subjects, to which time will be devoted as indicated:

1. Cataloging and classification, including shelf-listing; 30 periods. The essentials of the dictionary catalog and of the decimal classification.

2. Reference work; 10 periods. The study of a selected list of reference books, with problems involving their use.

3. Book buying and selection of books; 8 periods. The study of the more important trade bibliographies and of printed aids to book selection.

4. Loan systems; 2 periods. The comparative study of systems adapted to public library needs.

5. Binding and repair of books; 2 periods. Practical consideration of materials, methods and cost, illustrated by a visit to the university bindery.

6. Library buildings and equipment; 3 periods. Consideration of the arrangement of shelving, furnishings and lighting in a small public library.

7. California library law and conditions; 2 periods.

Application forms and further information will be furnished upon request by the librarian of the University of California, Berkeley, Cal.

Reviews

HEWINS, CAROLINE M. Books for boys and girls, a selected list. 3. ed. rev. A. L. A. Publishing Board. 112 p. 20 c.

There is no lack of lists of children's books. There must be twenty or thirty in my personal collection of library literature which at one time or another have seemed worth saving and there are surely hundreds that I never saw or cared to save. Miss Hewins' list is easily best of them all and has been best since the A. L. A. first adopted it eighteen years ago, though its first appearance dates back to a tiny pamphlet printed in 1882 at the instigation of Frederick Leypoldt, that indefatigable pioneer in American bibliography. Despite the flood of recent similar lists Miss Hewins' pamphlet has never been more pre-eminent than on this very day of its coming into a third and revised edition.

It is not the minor matters which customarily claim notice from the reviewers of a new edition that one is moved to comment upon in this particular instance. It is, to be sure, nearly twice the size of the second edition. There are books included which others would have omitted, and almost every reader of the list, including many more competent to judge than the present reviewer, will fail to find titles which it would seem should be there. Anthologies and selected lists must be personal. Some microscopically-minded critics will sigh for an author index. These are minor matters. The great thing about the list is its flavor. It has back of it a personality, kindly, cultured, experienced, shrewd, and we are grateful that the loved and honored

compiler is still in active work with children and able to make decennial revisions of this classic list. A list of books on any subject is easy to be at best a dry, tasteless thing. This one has salt, wisdom, juice, and a thorough knowledge and love both of the children and their books running over several generations of each. It is what few such books are—good to read, not merely to consult, from the quotation on the title page to Lowell's lines on the very last page. Scattered all through it are these bits of real literature, wonderfully apposite (the gleanings of a lifetime they must be), all of them passing that supreme test of a children's poem or a children's book, that they are as interesting to grown-ups as to the youngsters. Then the notes (no one else writes just such notes as Miss Hewin) and the introduction; they have that supreme quality of the best booknotes, they make you want to be a child again that you may read these books. Indeed they have made grown-ups read the books which as children they never knew. And so we rejoice to greet and announce this new edition, and at the same time congratulate ourselves at this evidence offered by its veteran compiler that she is still as young as any of the children to whom she dedicates this book and who are to profit by it.

J. I. W.

COUTTS, HENRY T. Library jokes and jottings. London: Grafton & Co., 1914. White Plains, N. Y.: The H. W. Wilson Co. (English edition, 2s. 6d.) (American edition, 65 cents.)

There must be genuine merit in this book—genuine humor, that is—for it survives to amuse the reader in spite of the best efforts of the author. Consider. He warns you by his title, that he intends to make you guffaw. Then he writes a hopelessly solemn preface in which he informs his colleagues that "Every phase of life has its humorous aspect, and in every calling, no matter how prosaic, there occur from time to time amusing incidents. . . . Librarianship provides a varied fund of humor, and it is remarkable that hitherto no attempt has been made to collect and arrange this kind of humor in book form."

Still later in the preface, Mr. Coutts takes his readers into his confidence to inform them that "Most of the sketches are founded on fact, although there is a certain amount of chaff mingled with the grain." Does this not bear out the truth of Mayne Reid's advice to a young author? It was "Never surprise the British public. If you are going to play a trick on a boy, and fix a pail of water over a door,

so that he will get a douche, let them see you putting up the pail, and let them giggle with you a long time in advance. Otherwise they won't like it."

But it would be untrue to deny that there is fun in the book, and ungracious, as well, since the author has borrowed freely (giving due credit) from American sources. He has drawn on the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, on Spofford's "Book for all readers," and even from the writings of that flippant person who, in the columns of the *Boston Evening Transcript*, scandalously jeers and japes at Our Profession.

We find (if we doubted it) that the English public knows how to pester the English librarian, as well as it is done in this country; that readers can take opposing views about opening windows and both of them blame the library assistant; that some rantankerous persons are always about to "write to Mr. Carnajee"; and that the shocked and horrified reader who thinks that "Tom Jones" ought not be in the library, pricks up his (or her) ears when he (or she) hears that the library owns more books by the same author, and desires to have a chance to pass judgment upon them, as well.

The English edition of the book is bound in daffodil yellow, and it is gay and merry. The color offended some austere reviewer on this side of the ocean, with the result that the American publishers have made it look as sombre as a treatise on metallurgy.

E. L. P.

FELLOWS, JENNIE D. Cataloguing rules prepared for the course in elementary cataloguing New York State Library School, 1914. 181 p. (Bulletin: Library School, no. 36.)

The scope of this work is practically explained in the preface. It must supply a long-felt want both to students in library schools and to graduates whose knowledge has become a bit rusty through lack of practice, though more particularly to the former. The amount of time saved the instructor and student both, the one in lecturing and the other in taking down notes, of necessity brief and often unsatisfactory, must be considerable, while the advantages of having before one a printed lecture or lesson containing full directions, with sample cards to illustrate the points taken up, cannot be overestimated. Besides being a rather mandatory direction for students of the library school, it will prove very suggestive and helpful for catalogers in general. The table of analytic contents is comprehensive and covers most of the points which come up daily in the cataloging departments of public libraries, and the index leaves nothing to be desired. Altogether, it will prove a most use-

ful and welcome addition to the literature of our profession. The numerous details which have been included, and which the author in the preface says, "may at first sight seem petty and superfluous," make this work increasingly useful and practical just because those seemingly petty details, so definitely treated here, so often cause the cataloger the trouble of uncertainty and can so rarely be found included in a work on cataloging, being in most cases taken for granted. Each chapter takes up a new topic, referring to authorities where fuller information may be found, particularly to the "A. L. A. Catalog rules" and Cutter's "Rules for a dictionary catalogue." The heading of each paragraph in heavy type tells at a glance what that particular paragraph treats and saves going over material non-essential to the question confronting the seeker after information on that certain point. The sample cards which follow serve to clear up any doubts which may remain after reading the descriptive text.

Theresa Hitchler.

Librarians

BEAL, Minnie M., N. Y. State Library School, 1903-05, died at Grace Hospital, Detroit, Mich., Nov. 7, 1914. Since leaving the staff of the New York State Library in 1907, Miss Beal had been connected with the Greusel School of Detroit.

BERG, Bertha, librarian's secretary of the Tacoma Public Library, resigned Jan. 16 to be married to Mr. William Bede, of Seattle. Miss Susie Taylor has been appointed to succeed Mrs. Bede.

CHRISTOPHER, Katharine, Library School of the New York Public Library, 1914, has been appointed librarian of the Julia Richman High School, New York City.

ELIOT, Ruth F., B.L.S., N. Y. State Library School, 1911, resigned her position with the Wisconsin Library Commission in January to go to the St. Paul Public Library to take charge of the school libraries.

EVANS, Margaret J., who has been chairman of the Minnesota Library Commission since its establishment, was married in Seattle, Wash., Nov. 9, to Prof. George Huntington of Carleton College.

HAMLIN, Louise, Pratt, 1909, who has been reference assistant in the Pratt Institute Free Library since 1911, joined the staff of the Library of the Erasmus Hall High School, Brooklyn, Feb. 15.

HARRIS, George W., the librarian at Cornell University, presented his resignation at the January meeting of the trustees, to take effect at the end of the present academic year. He entered the service of the university in 1871 while still an undergraduate, and became assistant librarian in 1873, the year in which he obtained his Ph.B. degree. Being connected with Cornell University for 42 years, Mr. Harris has seen the library grow from one with 34,000 volumes to one of the most completely equipped in the country, with 450,000 volumes. He has seen the endowment funds increase to more than \$850,000. In all his 42 years of service, Mr. Harris has never left the university on Sabbatical leave, nor has he been absent on sick leave. In accepting Mr. Harris's resignation, the trustees passed a resolution in appreciation of his services.

KAUTZ, Dorothy, of Des Moines, who was recently secured as an assistant at the P. M. Musser Public Library, in Muscatine, Iowa, has returned to Des Moines to accept a position as assistant librarian at the state capitol building.

KEATOR, Alfred D., B.L.S., New Yory State Library School, 1913, and Margaret S. Dick, 1912-13, were married at Crete, Neb., Feb. 5. Mr. Keator is in charge of the industrial arts department of the Minneapolis Public Library and Miss Dick was recently on the staff of the library of the Kansas State Normal School, Emporia.

LINDSAY, Sadie, formerly first assistant in the reference department of the Tacoma Public Library, was appointed head of the documents division of the reference department created Jan. 1. Miss Lindsay's promotion was due not only to her excellent work since she has been a member of the library staff, but especially in view of the fact that she has prepared a card-index to government documents issued since the publication of the "Checklist" of 1909. The card-index is made on the same lines as the "Checklist," following its classification exactly, and supplements it in full.

LOWE, Harriet Louise, for nine years librarian of the Cloquet (Minn.) Public Library, was married in Duluth, Oct. 7, 1914, to J. Alwin Fesenbeck of Cloquet.

LOWE, John Adams, librarian of Williams College Library, has been appointed agent for the Massachusetts Free Public Library Commission. The commission's selection of Mr. Lowe, who is highly recommended by President H. A. Garfield of Williams College for his zeal and knowledge of library work, has been approved by Gov. Walsh and

the Executive Council. Mr. Lowe was assistant librarian in the Fitchburg Public Library for two years before going to Williams College. While a student he worked in the college library, and after graduation in 1906 he joined the library staff. Upon the death of Dr. P. D. Burr, the librarian, in 1911, Mr. Lowe was appointed to the position. In connection with this work Mr. Lowe gave class demonstrations on library methods and the use of books, which was followed by practice work. Under his management, the Williams College Library has done a good deal of extension work among smaller libraries and schools in Berkshire county. He has also acted as advisory visitor for the commission.

MCKNIGHT, Elizabeth, B.L.S., Illinois, 1907, who was formerly librarian of Barringer High School Library in Newark, and more recently has been connected with the library of the Girls' High School in Brooklyn, has been put in charge of the library of the new Bay Ridge High School in Brooklyn.

MORAN, Nina, who has been temporary assistant in the Tacoma Public Library, was appointed to a permanent position in the loan department, Feb. 1.

MULLINS, Mary Reger, an assistant in the order and accession department of the Louisville Free Public Library for several years, died of tuberculosis at the home of her father, L. A. Mullins, in Cleveland, Ohio, January 28.

NOEL, Jacqueline, an assistant in the reference department of the Tacoma Public Library, was made first assistant of the department Jan. 1.

O'BRIEN, Margaret, died at her home near Seattle Feb. 21, following an operation for appendicitis. Miss O'Brien was assistant librarian in the Omaha (Neb.) Public Library for twenty-eight years, resigning in November, 1912. She went to Washington, near Seattle, and there bought a tract for a fruit farm and opened a store with books and tourist goods. She was one of the founders of the Nebraska Library Association and a member of the A. L. A. She bought her property in Washington chiefly with her library pension, and hoped to spend many happy years there.

PHIPPS, Gertrude E., N. Y. S. L. S., B.L.S., 1909, has resigned from her position as cataloger in the Library of Congress, to accept a similar position in the library of the University of California.

PIDGEON, Marie K., N. Y. State Library School, 1914, succeeded Elizabeth R. Frost,

1905, as reference librarian of the Silas Bronson Library, Waterbury, Conn., in February.

RILEY, Mildred, for two years assistant librarian in the Cloquet (Minn.) Public Library, has been made librarian.

ROBESON, Julia G., Pratt, 1904, who has been a member of the Pratt Institute Free Library since her graduation, withdrew Feb. 1 to accept an appointment in the Library of the Morris High School in the Bronx, New York City.

SWIFT, Julia A., died in Windham, Ct., Jan. 27, after an illness of several months. She had been a lifelong resident of Windham Center and came from a distinguished family. Due to her untiring efforts she was able to build up and maintain the public library in that historic little village and for several years she was its librarian. She was a native of Windham, born May 21, 1832, and was an aunt of Rear Admiral William Swift, U. S. N.

UTLEY, Henry M., by action of the Detroit library commission at its last meeting, was given the title of librarian emeritus for life. The salary which has been paid him will be discontinued at the end of the fiscal year at his own request. President Duffield of the library commission read a letter from Mr. Utley asking that the salary be omitted from the next budget, but that he would consider it an honor to be permitted to retain the title of librarian emeritus.

WATKINS, Mary, has been put in charge of the municipal reference department of the Minneapolis Public Library. Miss Watkins is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin and of the Wisconsin Library School. Recently she has been in charge of the reference department of the Denver Public Library, and before going to Denver was an assistant in the Wisconsin Legislative Reference Library.

WILSON, Mabel P., of the Tacoma Public Library, has resigned her position in the catalog department, to continue her studies at the University of Washington in Seattle.

WINSHIP, George Parker, has been appointed to the charge of the special Widener collection which is to be made a feature of the Harvard University Libraries in the new Widener Memorial building. Mr. Winship was selected for the post in view of his successful administration of the John Carter Brown Library at Providence, R. I., which has specially equipped him for planning, purchasing and organizing a special collection of the type which the Widener collection is to be.

THE LIBRARY WORLD

New England

MAINE

Augusta. The Hubbard Library in this city has recently received two donations of books for its shelves, the first fifty juvenile story books from Mrs. Benjamin Vaughan, the second 75 volumes from the library of the late Professor C. F. Richardson, of Dartmouth College, presented to the library by Mrs. C. F. Richardson as a memorial to her husband. Professor Richardson was born in this city and his father, Dr. M. C. Richardson, was at one time librarian of the Hubbard Library.

Bradford. The little town of Bradford is rejoicing in the rather unexpected gift of a public library and money to maintain it, \$20,000 in all, by the will of John Bacon Curtis of Portland. The building is practically completed and will be dedicated in a few months. Bradford was not the native town of Mr. Curtis, but he reckoned that the foundation of his large fortune was started in Bradford. The design of the building is plain, worked out in mottled gray brick, with Deer Isle granite trimmings and copper roof, and will be a lasting monument, being practically fireproof. The only ornamentation is the entrance, reached by a flight of granite steps with iron railing, treated in a colonial style with polished granite columns. The main floor is taken up mostly with a reading room, the bookshelves lining the walls. There are also a librarian's room and large vestibule on the first floor. The basement is utilized for various purposes. The interior finish is in birch, the walls harmonizing in shades of brown. The present Town Library of nearly 2000 volumes will form the nucleus of what is expected to be a much larger collection.

MASSACHUSETTS

The legislative committee on state house and libraries has reported a bill to authorize the Board of Free Public Library Commissioners to make its own selection of supervising librarians. This bill would take these appointments out of the hands of the Civil Service Commission. It was stated at a recent hearing before the committee that the board had asked the Civil Service Commission for an eligible list of supervising librarians and that an examination was held. The board, however, was unable to obtain from the list of 22 applicants who were certified as eligible the kind of supervising librarians it desired.

Andover. At a recent meeting of the school committee the superintendent of schools was authorized to accept the offer made by Miss Brown, librarian of the Memorial Hall, to establish libraries in the rural schools. These libraries have been started in the West Centre, Osgood, North and Bailey schools and in each case contain 30 volumes suited for all ages of pupils. The cases for the books were made by the boys in the manual training class.

Beverly. A movement is on foot to secure an appropriation of \$30,000 for a new public library at Beverly Farms. A hearing was held before the city council Feb. 1, at which a large number of citizens declared themselves in favor of the proposition.

Boston. The Massachusetts State Library has recently been given by the will of James F. Hunnewell a splendid collection of books and pamphlets relating to Charlestown and Bunker Hill. The collection is made up of works by founders of the town, where Mr. Hunnewell and his father before him, lived; printed works and memorials of inhabitants and the like, and finally the history and literature of Bunker Hill.

Brimfield. Under the caption, "A small country library that is a community center," Miss Mary Anna Tarbell, the librarian of the Danielson-Lincoln Memorial Library in Brimfield, describes the work of that institution in the *Countryside Magazine* for January. Attractive pictures accompany the article, showing the comfortable little building built of fieldstone and set in the midst of an apple orchard, its well-stocked bookroom, and homelike reading room with big fireplace. The library is a center for all sorts of village conferences, and its exhibits of local products and interests, collected and described by members of the community, serve to keep alive interest in the progress of the town, as well as to stimulate interest in the books on the library shelves.

Easthampton. By the will of the late Miss Lydia Ferry \$2000 are added to the Ferry fund of the Easthampton Public Library Association, which was established by Miss Lucretia Ferry with a bequest of \$1500.

Lynn. The library of the Chamber of Commerce is nearly completed and is now open to the general public for information.

Nantucket Athenaeum L. Clara Parker, lbn. (Rpt.—1914.) Accessions, 935; total number

of volumes in library, 17,993. Circulation, 27,743. Registration 1033.

Quincy. Fire in the basement of the Thomas Crane Public Library in Washington street, Feb. 9, caused \$500 loss. Smoke handicapped the firemen, but they succeeded in extinguishing the fire before it spread to the upper floors.

Sharon. An article descriptive of the new Carnegie Library, which has just been completed here, is given in the *Brickbuilder* for January. It is accompanied by illustrations showing the exterior of the building, a detail of the entrance, and plans of the basement and main floor. The basement contains an auditorium, and the main floor is separated by bookstacks and delivery desks into reading rooms for adults and children, with an alcove between for the librarian's room. The building is of colonial design, built of red brick, with an interior finish of North Carolina pine, stained silver-gray, and was built for \$9703.

Springfield. Members of the library staff of the City Library agreed to give up the usual exchange of Christmas gifts the past season and to contribute the amount to the Belgian Relief Fund. As a result, \$110 was forwarded to the local committee for the fund.

Springfield. From Mrs. Oscar B. Ireland the City Library has received a noteworthy collection of books relating to the city of New York. These, together with books on a few other subjects, number some 200 volumes, and the collection which was gathered by the late Oscar B. Ireland, a native of New York and always keenly interested in the great city, was presented as a memorial to Mr. Ireland.

Swampscott. A petition is to be put into the Swampscott town warrant, to be voted upon at the annual town meeting, for an appropriation of \$25,000 toward a new public library in that town. This money is to come from the Preston tax of \$33,000 which was received a few weeks ago. Prominent citizens have started the movement to have the town erect a new library. They say that if the town will appropriate \$25,000 they can raise enough money to erect a first-class library. The town is using one room in the Town Hall for a library, so small that it is impossible to get more than a dozen people in it at one time. At times there are over 600 citizens using this library in one day, plainly showing that a new library is much needed. The site of the proposed library is on Monument avenue.

RHODE ISLAND

The only library "book wagon" in Rhode Island will presently begin an educational missionary work in South Kingstown, only it will not be a wagon, but an automobile. This service will be personally carried out in every detail, even to placing and collecting books and periodicals, by Miss Gertrude Whittemore, librarian in charge of the Narragansett Library at Peace Dale, a graduate of the University of Vermont and of the State Library School in Albany, N. Y. She has been with the Peace Dale Library for seven years. The automobile is lent for two days each week by one of the residents of the town, and another resident acts as chauffeur. Several families on the main roads outside the town, but remote from the library, have offered their homes for deposit stations for their neighborhoods. Miss Whittemore plans to take personal charge of the work, and will make a house-to-house canvass of the districts to be covered. The regular library rules will apply to this service.

Newport. Beginning with the February number, the Redwood Library plans to publish its *Booklist* every quarter instead of at irregular intervals as in the past. In 1747, when the library was incorporated, it contained 1440 volumes, the gift of Abraham Redwood. In 1785 Ezra Stiles records in his diary "I counted and found the Residue of the Books in Redwood Library (once 1500 volumes) 685," showing that during the Revolution the English had destroyed or carried away over 800 volumes. In 1850 there were 7000 volumes, the observance of the centenary of the incorporation of the library having aroused enthusiasm resulting in a large increase. In 1875 the number of volumes had grown to 21,000, and to-day the library contains over 60,000 volumes, with an annual increase of over 2000.

CONNECTICUT

Bethel. The Bethel Free Library was formally opened and dedicated Feb. 12. The library building, formerly the Seelye homestead, was presented to the town of Bethel in June of last year by the heirs of the Seelye estate. The gift includes several acres of land. The library was given as a memorial to Deacon Seth and Abigail Taylor Seelye, both lifelong residents of the town. Dr. L. Clarke Seelye, president-emeritus of Smith College, was one of the principal speakers at the dedication exercises. The Bethel Free Public Library was first opened to the public Feb. 12, 1910. It was started with a bequest from Miss Maria Parloa, who left her books, cases, and pictures for the founding of a free library, with a

bequest of \$2000, whose income should be used for maintenance. The library has occupied quarters in several different buildings before coming to its present home. Its new quarters are in a two-story colonial house, with big pillars and portico across the front. The first floor contains the adult and children's rooms, charging desk, and workrooms, while on the second floor are found the reference rooms.

Middle Atlantic

NEW YORK

Cooperstown. A new library building, to be known as Philo Centennial Hall, will be constructed at Hartwick Seminary by the Philophronian Society of that institution. At a recent meeting of this society, which celebrates its centennial in June, 1916, it was decided to endeavor to raise the necessary funds for the construction of such a building among the alumni and active members of the society, and a committee was appointed to take charge of the project.

NEW JERSEY

Orange. For the benefit of the Valley branch of the Orange Free Library, members of the First Ward Improvement Association, of West Orange, have accepted the offer of the manager of a local moving picture theatre to hold an entertainment consisting of educational, scientific, and religious pictures on a Sunday night in the near future.

Perth Amboy. As a result of a donation of \$30,000 from Carnegie Corporation and the passage of a resolution to the effect that the aldermen would increase the annual appropriation of the local library, the work of placing an addition to the institution has been started. Perth Amboy was the first city in the state to receive recognition from Mr. Carnegie when the present structure was erected over a decade ago.

PENNSYLVANIA

Pittsburgh. Through the efforts of the Swissvale Board of Trade the borough is assured a Carnegie library, and the probabilities are such an institution will be erected next summer. A donation for the library already has been granted by the Carnegie Corporation.

Warren. With the decision of the town council to increase the appropriation to the Public Library the last obstacle in the way of the new \$100,000 library building has been removed. The new building will be presented to the city by J. P. Jefferson and plans for it are now being prepared by Architect Charles Wetmore, of New York. Construction work

will be undertaken as soon as the weather opens in the spring sufficiently for excavating. The gift is in memory of Mrs. Alice Jefferson, who was killed in a railroad accident a few months ago.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington. Nat. Museum L. N. P. Scudder, asst. lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Je. 30, 1914.) Accessions 1917 volumes, 1723 pamphlets; total 43,609 volumes, 73,765 pamphlets. The library quarters in the older building contain the works relating to the arts and industries, history and botany, while each division and each principal administrative office, of which there are 30, keeps the books on its particular subject. The library of the division of mollusks contains about 7500 titles, and is one of the most complete consultative libraries on the subject in the country. A revised catalog of the division has been completed during the year.

Washington. A valuable collection of orchestral scores was presented to the Public Library some time ago by the Georgetown Orchestra. A list of these scores, all of which may be borrowed, is printed in the February *Bulletin* of the library. A selected list is also given, on the last page, of some of the library's books on orchestral music and instruments, with a few interesting biographies of musicians.

The South

NORTH CAROLINA

Asheboro. During the fall term of the Randolph county schools, five new rural libraries were established in the following schools: Poplar Ridge, Cross Roads, Utah, Gray's Chapel and Level Cross.

Charlotte. Ground was broken for the annex to the Public Library on October 21. It is expected that the formal opening will take place about April 1. The features of the new building are a spacious children's room on the main floor, and an assembly hall on the ground floor. A special study room, work room, and staff room are also included, as well as an enlargement of the stack. Public entrance to the annex will be from Garland Lane to the north of the library.

GEORGIA

Savannah. The plans for the Carnegie Library of Savannah have been approved by the Carnegie Corporation, and the work will begin on the building in a short time. The library will be built of granite and will be situated on a well-selected lot facing Thomas Park and

adjoining the Hull Memorial Church. The space at the rear of the library will be made into a formal garden. The building will cost \$75,000.

KENTUCKY

Louisville. Although the special committee which had the matter in charge returned a favorable report on the proposition, the Fiscal Court on Feb. 2, by a vote of 5 to 4, tabled a motion to appropriate \$5000 to be given the Louisville Free Public Library for the establishment of stations in all country schools and in ten villages of the county outside the city. The proposition was made several weeks ago by a committee from the board of trustees of the library. The matter may be taken up again when the money is at hand, but the members of the court voting against it did not believe the expense to be true economy at this time.

TENNESSEE

Knoxville. Since the city's new charter became effective, a library tax has been collected, and there is already a fund of about \$25,000 to furnish and fit up the new library building to be erected by the trustees of the Lawson-McGhee Library. The library trustees realized a little more than \$60,000 from the sale of the property they held in trust, and this will pay for the building, which the city is to maintain. Plans for the new library have already been drawn, and it is expected to have it open next September. In the present library are about twenty-five thousand volumes, which will go into the new building, to be added to out of the city's fund of \$25,000 after the furniture is purchased. The city's tax already nets more than \$5000 per year for the maintenance of the library, and it grows a little larger with the increase of the city's assessed valuation each year.

MISSISSIPPI

Port Gibson. There has been organized here, under the auspices of the Pathfinder Chapter, D. A. R., what will be known as the Claiborne County Library. At the formal opening, Mrs. L. M. Heidenrich and Miss Harriett Person made short explanatory talks. The library starts with 200 volumes in temporary quarters in the circuit clerk's office at the county court house. It is the hope of the promoters that eventually there will be a complete chain of county libraries, receiving aid from the state.

Central West

MICHIGAN

Ann Arbor. Thomas Spencer Jerome, who died last spring in Capri, where he had lived

for many years, left a library of 5000 volumes, to be divided mainly between the University of Michigan and the American Academy at Rome. The books are largely on Roman history, and Professor F. W. Kelsey, of the Latin department of the university, who is also on the academy's board, has sailed for Italy to assist in the division of the books.

Ann Arbor. The Board of Regents of the University of Michigan are asking the State Legislature for a special appropriation of \$750,000 with which to enlarge and remodel the university library and also build a school of practice. The library was built in 1883 at a cost of \$100,000, when there were only 38,262 volumes. To-day there are more than 350,000 volumes on the campus, and of these approximately 300,000 are housed in the main building. The building has been twice enlarged; first by extending the stack southward in 1898, and again by installing bookshelves in what was previously the art gallery, in 1910. Further extension along these lines being impossible, it is proposed to keep the present stack as a central unit for the storage of books, and plan for a new stack to the east, running parallel to the present one, but more spacious, having two stories below ground (which the present one has not), and containing seven floors and a basement in place of the present five. The present front of the building, consisting of the main and upper reading rooms, the administration offices, the periodical room and seminary rooms overhead, cost only \$40,000 to erect, and it is proposed to give an enlarged fireproof front to the library, providing a more logical arrangement of workrooms for the library staff. At present the administration offices and workrooms for the staff are scattered over three different floors; in the proposed new building they would all be on the ground floor, arranged in a logical sequence. On this same floor there would be a study room for undergraduates, while the reading room would be on the upper floor, adjacent to the card catalog room. The periodical room would be on this same floor. Up to the present only tentative sketches have been made, and it will probably be some time before a final solution of the problem will be made.

OHIO

Dayton. A branch of the Dayton Library is now established for North Dayton, and, for the present, will be stationed at the Allen School. On the fifteenth anniversary of the establishment of the Allen School, Thursday, Jan 28, Miss Electra Doren, city librarian, and her assistants, were at the school to show the

new branch to those interested and, on the following Saturday, books for home use were issued to anyone holding a card.

INDIANA

A bill providing for the establishment of county libraries, this being done in most instances by an extension of the work of city libraries, is being proposed by the Library Commission of Indiana. Of the 1107 township libraries in Indiana to-day, 91 are enjoying library privileges extended by 86 libraries. This means that less than 10 per cent. of the rural inhabitants of the state have free access to a public library, and that more than 90 per cent. are dependent upon the commission's traveling libraries and school libraries. Several Indiana counties are without libraries, and in each of the 42 counties there is only one public library in operation. The counties which are without public libraries are Starke, Switzerland, Dubois, Pike, Jennings, Scott and Brown. Scott county has \$8000 in a fund for use in establishing a county library, the money having been raised by a provision of an old law, but it cannot be used until a county library law is passed by the General Assembly.

Bloomington. The offer of Andrew Carnegie to give \$27,500 for a new library for this city has been accepted, and it has been decided to locate the building at the corner of Washington and Sixth streets. The structure will be of Monroe county oolitic stone, and work will commence within a few weeks. The city already has an adequate library maintenance tax provided, and has a sum of cash on hand sufficient to pay for the lot.

ILLINOIS

An examination, which will be open to non-residents as well as residents of Illinois, will be held at Springfield, Chicago, Urbana, and various other cities in Illinois, on Saturday, April 3, for the position of library assistant. Salary, \$50 to \$100 a month. Minimum age, 20 years. The examination will be in two general parts: Training and experience, 3 points; special subjects, including questions and tests showing knowledge of accessioning, cataloging, indexing, and general library methods, 7 points. This position exists in the State Library at Springfield, and in the State University and normal schools. In the past, there has been immediate demand for eligibles, and the lists have been speedily exhausted. The duties of the position involve, under the supervision of a librarian, the ordering, cataloging, loaning, referencing and binding of books; also proof-reading, indexing, and clerical work; requiring education equivalent to graduation from a

library school of recognized standing. Applications must be on file in the office of the commission at Springfield by 5 p. m., March 27. Application blanks may be secured from the State Civil Service Commission, Springfield, Ill.

Evanston. The second printed report of the Garrett Biblical Institute covers the period from June 1, 1913, to Oct. 1, 1914. The library is entirely dependent on student help for assistance. During the sixteen months covered, over 5000 books were cataloged and over 60,000 cards written. The total accessions were 6,450 volumes, 6007 pamphlets, and 10,366 magazine numbers, making a total of 33,584 volumes, 20,698 pamphlets, and 20,488 unbound magazine numbers. The library has many duplicates of missionary magazines and reports, and is glad to co-operate with other libraries trying to complete their files of such publications. The circulation amounted to 3921 volumes, a decrease over previous years, attributed partly to an increase in the number of volumes placed in the reading room for use, and partly to the burning of one of the dormitories and the removal of the men to a considerable distance from the library.

Homer. At its January meeting the village board of trustees decided to ask the Library Association to remove the books that are now gathering dust in the clerk's office at the city building. The library has been closed for some time from the lack of funds, and it seems now that the closing will be permanent. The library was open for about ten years, and has about 400 volumes. Just what action will be taken in regard to disposing of the books is not known, but in all probability they will be sold to pay some of the outstanding indebtedness of the association.

The North West

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee. In the three-story addition to the Public Library, erected at a cost of \$90,000, shelf room has been provided for nearly 100,000 volumes. Automatic book lifts, turnstiles, and other modern features of library construction have been introduced. A feature is the new room provided for ministers and other students of theology and philosophy. The science room is given enlarged quarters with better lighting, and the children's reading room has been transferred to the first floor on the Eighth street side.

Milwaukee. The city of Milwaukee can erect public libraries in the public parks with

the consent of the park board, according to an opinion given to the council by the assistant city attorney. The question arose over the proposal made to erect a branch public library in Washington Park instead of forcing the city to purchase new land in the immediate neighborhood.

Superior. The library of the Superior State Normal School, with all books and equipment, was destroyed by fire recently. A new building is now in process of construction to replace the one lost.

MINNESOTA

Chisholm. Seventy-five dollars worth of Croatian books have been added to the library. A radiophone has been purchased for use in the smaller clubrooms, and a moving-picture machine will be installed in the auditorium if arrangements can be made with the University of Wisconsin to secure their film service.

Crosby. The Crosby Public Library opened its doors to the public Jan. 8, and is in charge of Miss Romaine Latta, librarian. The library starts with 150 books. About a year ago the women of the Friday Study Club started to raise a library fund of \$100. The village council then appointed a library board. Three hundred volumes have been added to the school library, making a total of 1054.

Duluth. The State Normal School Library has just moved into its new quarters, which occupy the entire second floor of the new east wing of the main building. The room, well lighted on three sides, is 30 by 75 feet, and is finished in dark oak, with beamed ceiling and built-in bookcases. Opposite the entrance is a large delivery desk, which encloses a good-sized office and workroom combined. In the south end of the room are the book stacks; the north end is given over to a large reading alcove. The library has one librarian, helped out with student assistants. The cost of the regular circulating collection, to date, is \$8959; bound volumes, \$1248. Circulation for the fiscal year ending August 1, 1914, was 8955.

Minneapolis. The new branch library at Franklin and Fourteenth avenues was dedicated, Jan. 29, with short addresses by members of the library board and business men of the neighborhood. Dr. Cyrus Northrop, president emeritus of the University of Minnesota, and Miss Gratia Countryman, city librarian, gave brief talks. The library has been in use two months. It is of Italian architecture, and is of brick and terra cotta. The main floor is

in two sections, one containing Scandinavian literature, and the other English. A children's reading room, clubroom, and kitchen are in the basement. The building stands on a site given by Sumner T. McKnight and his two sisters, Mrs. Marriet McKnight Crosby and Mrs. Caroline McKnight Christian. The money for the building was given by the Carnegie Corporation.

Minneapolis. The advisability of asking for an amendment to the teachers' pension law, in order to apply the law to librarians also, was discussed at the February meeting of the library board. The matter was referred to H. W. Leighton to take up with the council committee in charge of teacher's pensions. The board authorized the building committee to advertise for bids for the new Sumner branch library which is to be built at Sixth and Emerson avenues, north. This is the fourth of the buildings provided by the Carnegie gift. The museum located in the library building will be moved to the fourth floor, which was formerly occupied by the Art School. The reference department will then be moved to the third floor. The contract will be let at once for the remodeling of these quarters. The court house branch will be opened evenings and Sundays hereafter. A stereopticon was ordered by the board, to be rented by anyone wishing to borrow for the use of lecture work.

St. Paul. The work of the Public Library has recently been extended along a number of new lines. An industrial deposit station has been established at the Crex Carpet Works. A *Municipal Service Bulletin*, No. 1, was issued Jan. 20. It contained a list of periodicals in the library relating to municipal affairs. No. 2 is a list of articles in January magazines relating to municipal affairs. Sunday afternoon victrola concerts, with story-telling, were inaugurated January 17. The victrola is loaned by Howard Farwell & Company. A school reference department was opened Feb. 1 in space adjoining the stacks, the public catalog, and the periodical room. The superintendent of schools issued a bulletin to principals of schools, Jan. 20, describing the arrangement for school visits to the Public Library.

IOWA

In the "History of education in Iowa," prepared by Clarence Ray Aurner and published in two volumes by the State Historical Society of Iowa, one whole chapter, besides many incidental allusions, is devoted to the part played in the educational history of the state by the

school libraries. As early as 1840 the general school law adopted authorized districts to levy a tax "for the purchase of a suitable library case," and also an amount not to exceed ten dollars annually for books. Again, in 1846, it was proposed that a quarter section of land in each township be granted to the state for the purpose of purchasing a common school library for the use of such township. It remained for the teachers, however, to take the initiative in arousing public interest, and in several counties they collected libraries of several hundred volumes for teachers' use. In 1884 it was reported that there were not more than ten townships and seventeen cities and towns with libraries of more than 300 volumes. During the decade from 1881 to 1891 there was an increase of nearly 72,000 volumes in the district libraries of the state (from about 27,000 to nearly 99,000), while all the schools in the twenty-four cities of 4000 or more population possessed libraries of some sort. Legislation passed in 1897 permitted the expenditure of \$25 for books for school libraries, and in 1900 a statute was adopted requiring the withholding by the district treasurer of each township and school district of a sum "not less than five nor more than fifteen cents" for each person of school age, the fund to be expended by school officials for books selected from lists prepared by the state board of examiners. At the same time the State Library Commission was formed to assist in the formation of school and public libraries. Before the libraries had become so widely established in the state a teachers' reading circle was established in 1884 under the direction of the State Teachers' Association. In 1889 it was reorganized, and a uniform course, covering four years, was planned. By 1895 nearly 30,000 teachers were enrolled. In 1891 a pupils' reading circle was organized on similar lines, and in four years over 50,000 children were registered. To the influence of these circles, a good deal of the interest in libraries is attributed. It is said that \$100,000 annually is expended in additions to these libraries, and in 1910 the total accumulation of books is estimated at 1,100,000 volumes. Of this number, 644,000 volumes were in the rural schools. There is no general state supervision of these collections, and it is recommended that the Library Commission be given authority over such libraries.

Cedar Rapids. The Bohemian Reading Society of this city maintains a library in the Bohemian school building. The librarian reports that during the past year the society had 4755 volumes in circulation. These books are mostly on science, the arts, and books of classic literature.

Council Bluffs. A small collection of Danish books installed in the Public Library here has proved so popular that \$25 has been given by a group of Danish citizens for making additions to this collection.

NEBRASKA

The School Law Revision Committee of Nebraska, in accordance with a resolution of the legislature, was appointed September 17, 1913, by the governor to study the school conditions of Nebraska. This committee submitted its report to the governor December 1, 1914. Included in its recommendations is one for the establishment of school libraries, as follows: There should be provided annually from the general school funds of each district the sum of ten cents for each pupil, for the purchase of books other than regular textbooks from a list furnished by the Nebraska Public Library Commission, the books to be distributed to each district in proportion to the amount withheld from each.

College View. The Carnegie library proposition at College View has met with another discouraging delay. The library board has decided to reject all bids for the construction of the building, as all would-be contractors wanted amounts in excess of \$7500. As the Carnegie commission has agreed to give only that sum, the board could not see its way clear to accept any of the propositions. The proposed building is to be of brick, and will contain one story and a basement. It is to be located on the southwest corner of the Union College campus.

University Place. At a special election held in January the citizens of this place voted to work for an independent public library, rather than a larger one on the college campus, to be used jointly by the city and the college. A 3-mill tax levy was favored if necessary to raise \$2000 a year for maintenance, and a building costing from \$10,000 to \$20,000 will probably be asked from the Carnegie Corporation of New York City.

The South West

KANSAS

Garden City. George W. Finnup has given libraries to sixteen district schools in Finney county. He offered a free library to any district in the county that would put up an equal sum, dollar for dollar, with him for library purposes. He has made the same offer to the school districts of Haskell and other counties in that section.

Hutchinson. It is reported that a co-operative law library will be established shortly in the Rorabaugh Wiley building. Seven firms of attorneys occupying suites in that building will be associated in the co-operative library, which will occupy a suite on the sixth floor. There will be regular library quarters, and a librarian will be in charge. The library will be started with contributions of books by the various attorneys. Each firm will donate a set of books or reference works. The building company will then maintain the library, adding to the collection all renewals and later volumes, keeping it up to date, provide the rooms for the library, and pay the salary of the librarian.

Kansas City. A \$25,000 branch of the Carnegie Library on the Kansas City side is to be established somewhere south of the Kaw river, probably in Argentine. A letter was received by Mayor C. W. Green from James Bertram, secretary of the Carnegie Corporation in New York, offering to advance the \$25,000 for the building if the city would provide the site and guarantee to pay \$2500 a year to operate the branch library.

OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma City. Children in the Lowell school are being taught to exercise a certain amount of self-denial for the good of the school. Instead of spending all their money for candy, the children are expected to contribute occasionally to a library fund. There is nothing obligatory about the plan, but the students have shown such interest in the movement that during the last two years 675 books, purchased with pennies, have been added to the school library. In addition to books, the school has purchased \$45 worth of pictures. Some of the funds for the latter were contributed by parents of the children.

Tulsa. Plans for the new library building have been selected by the local committee and will be submitted to the Carnegie Corporation in New York City for approval. The library is to be 67 x 80 feet, and the plans provide two floors and a mezzanine floor. The ground floor contains a lecture room, seating 200, besides various workrooms; and the main floor contains two reading rooms, stacks, and librarian's office. The mezzanine floor contains rooms suitable for museum purposes. The Carnegie Corporation has promised \$42,500 for the building.

NEW MEXICO

Raton P. L. Myrtle M. Cole, lbn. (2d ann. rpt.—yr. ending Aug. 31, 1914.) Accessions 1212; total 4110. Circulation 16,877, of which

10,093 was adult. The circulation of children's books increased 58 per cent. during the year. The percentage of fiction was 69.2. New registration 443; total 1239. Receipts, including a city appropriation for fiscal year to May 1, 1915, \$4098.83. Expenditures \$2994.65, including salaries and janitor, \$1438.35; books \$1079.23, periodicals \$73, and binding \$84.77.

Pacific Coast

WASHINGTON

The bill providing for a state library commission has been again defeated after a lively campaign. The bill was endorsed by the Washington State Federation of Women's Clubs, which believed that library work of the state would be immensely advanced if a new commission were created, composed of persons having a special knowledge of library work. The bill was also approved by many experienced librarians. Both the clubwomen and librarians had investigated conditions and concluded that traveling library work could be greatly improved by changes in the law, and that the proposed new commission would be helpful in the organization and management of small libraries throughout the state. The bill called for the appointment of librarians for the State Library and the State Law Library by the governor, and friends of the present incumbents used their influence to defeat the bill. A letter that was printed in a morning Olympia paper from a clubwoman, stating that the clubwomen of the state were not all in favor of the bill, was another thing that contributed to the action of the legislature.

Tacoma. On Jan. 30 the Tacoma Public Library completed its four months' apprentice course. Mr. William E. Henry, librarian of the University of Washington at Seattle, delivered the "commencement address," giving a talk on the "Ideals of library work." Those finishing the apprentice course are: Miss Frances Donald, Miss Jessie Barclay, Miss Katherine Maxwell, Miss Esther Johnson, Miss Marjorie Mills, and Miss Ethel Gleason. Miss Jessie Barclay has been appointed assistant in the loan department of the Tacoma Library.

CALIFORNIA

Bakersfield. The East Bakersfield Library building is practically completed, furnishings and fixtures being all that remain to be installed.

Berkeley. The Doe Library of the University of California, which has been in an in-

complete state, is to be finished with the completion of the south, east and west wings to four stories. New reading rooms will be in the east wing, with an entrance from the present catalog room, and will be 135 feet long.

Oakland. Sites have been accepted for the Oakland branch public libraries, provided for in the recent gift of Andrew Carnegie. The northwest corner of Fifty-second street and Telegraph avenue was chosen as the site for the new Alden branch library, and the site at the corner of San Pablo avenue and Fifty-sixth street for the Golden Gate branch, provided the people will accept these out of other sites submitted. In each case the City Council will be asked to establish assessment districts for purchase of the land. The people of Melrose were unanimous in their decision on a site on the Boulevard, a block from the Fremont High School, for the Melrose branch. The East Oakland site has not yet been chosen, the matter still being under investigation. The new branch libraries, as provided for by Carnegie Corporation, will be erected at a cost of \$35,000 apiece. The money for the buildings is given the city, the only proviso being that the city shall furnish land and care for the buildings when erected. The Dimond Library, heretofore operated by the women of Fruitvale, has been taken over by the Oakland Library and Miss Nettie V. Morgan placed in charge. The city council has appropriated money for its maintenance.

San Francisco. Plans have been completed and accepted for the new Mission branch library to cost \$44,000.

San Francisco. The Board of Public Library Trustees has called for bids for constructing the foundation and footings for the main library building, which is to be erected in the civic center, there being money enough in the bond fund for this work, and it being deemed desirable to have the site prepared for the building immediately. The construction of the building will not be ordered until enough bonds to provide for the cost have been sold, and these bonds, which are offered on a 4½ per cent. interest basis, are going slowly at present.

Canada QUEBEC

Montreal. Bids for the construction of the new public library to be built on Sherbrooke street have been called for, all bids to be in by Feb. 25.

NEW BRUNSWICK

St. John. The report of the Free Public Library for 1914 shows that during the year 37,641 books were issued. Of these, 27,369 were taken home by adults; 3999 were issued in the reference room; 1911 were issued from the stack room to be used for reference purposes; 473 books in the Canadian room were used; 3889 books were issued in the children's room; 125 persons consulted the newspaper files. In 1914, 2227 volumes were added to the library. The total number of adult patrons registered is 4062, 235 of whom obtained cards during 1914. In the children's room, 197 cards were issued, bringing the total registration up to 2232. Total receipts for the year were \$6819.16; expenditures were \$6704.44, including \$2301.22 for books, magazines, binding, etc., and \$3268.63 for salaries. Miss Estelle M. A. Vaughan is the librarian.

Foreign GERMANY

A catalog just issued in connection with the Leipzig Exposition of last summer, is the first official document concerning the libraries of the German Imperial family that has yet come to the notice of the general public. Dr. Bogdan Krieger, chief librarian of the Imperial House Library, prefaces the catalog with a short but interesting history of the royal libraries. The collection was begun by Frederick the First, King of Prussia. Some fine volumes belonging to the Hohenzollern family had been given to the Public Library of Berlin by the Grand Elector in 1661. Frederick the Great left several complete and valuable little collections in his various castles of Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Breslau, and Berlin. The Charlottenburg Library of three thousand volumes has remained intact until the present day, although the other collections have been gradually absorbed into what is now known as the Royal House Library. This had already attained a figure of 20,000 volumes in the reign of Frederick William IV, and now comprises more than 100,000 books. Some years ago over 30,000 volumes were donated to the Universities of Halle and Strassburg and to the Library of the Cadet School in Lichtenfelde, as the Royal Library was taking on dimensions that made its disposal a serious problem. It has been housed since 1876 in a wing of the Berlin Palace, except a few special collections which are in Potsdam and Charlottenburg. The Royal Library is particularly rich in musical documents of value and in historical works. Dr. Krieger tells interestingly of the influence the personal taste of each succeeding monarch

had on the composition of the library. Some of the most valuable pieces in the library are manuscripts written by Frederick the Great himself and special editions of the classics made for that monarch, now enriched by notes in his own handwriting. There are also some very costly illuminated missals in this particular collection. The interest of the present Emperor in archæology, exploration, natural science, and technical subjects has had a strong influence on the make-up of the library as it now stands. Dr. Krieger's catalog of itself is an artistic achievement. The copies are to be sold for the fund to provide literature for soldiers in the field and for soldiers on the ships.

Berlin. According to latest advices the University Library was still able to keep open during its usual hours of 9 a. m. to 7 p. m., but members of the staff were being rapidly withdrawn to join the colors so that the library fears a possible cutting down of the hours to six instead of ten.

Berlin. Popular libraries all over Berlin are opening branch offices for the receipt of books and magazines to send to the soldiers in the field and in hospitals. The head office is in the Emperor Wilhelm I. Palace, Unter den Linden, and is in charge of Dr. Krieger, chief librarian of the Royal House Library. The books are packed in quantities of one hundred to one hundred and twenty, in boxes divided into shelf departments and sent to the various field hospitals, as these are set up on different localities in the neighborhood of the battle field. The German book trade as well as the general public have reacted nobly to the call for literature for the soldiers and the shelves in the library of the old Palace are groaning under the weight of offerings from all directions.

Berlin. The Royal Library, Berlin's largest establishment, closed its doors in September as far as the lending out of books was concerned. More than seventy librarians and assistants joined the army and it was found impossible with the small trained force that remained to do properly the work of sorting the books and keeping the lists in the circulating department. The reading rooms were left open, although for a time even the main reading room was closed until a shifting of the library force made the work of regulating the shelf reference books possible. Fortunately in August the new newspaper and periodical room of the library had been opened to general use and served in some way as compensation for what was denied the public in the clos-

ing of the other departments. The new periodical room has a capacity of 120 seats and a list of over two thousand periodicals. It is a comfortable, well-lighted, handsome room, a great improvement over the quarters hitherto assigned periodical readers in the Royal Library. In regard to the closing of the circulation department and reference room because of diminished working staff, the leading journal of the German book trade, the *Börsenblatt für den deutschen Buchhandel* makes the observation that it ought to be possible to replace the missing assistants by many workers in the book trade who are thrown out of their positions by the war. These people have a good knowledge of books and could easily serve as assistants under the supervision of the older librarians who are not liable for military duty.

Frankfurt-am-Main. Frankfurt's Public Library has decided to dedicate its thirteen traveling libraries to the use of the soldiers in the field or in hospitals. Although the Public Library has always opposed begging gifts of any kind from publishers, it waives its principles on this occasion and asks for books to complete these traveling libraries and to increase their usefulness.

NORWAY.

Bergen. The Public Library of Bergen has sent out its report for 1913-1914, the last to be made from the old building. The library hopes to be in its beautiful new home before its next report falls due. Bergen's Library makes a better showing in increase of circulation than many of the other large libraries in Norway. During the year of 289 work days, 150,418 volumes were borrowed, making a circulation of 520 a day. The percentage of fiction among this number is smaller than in previous years and the percentage of technical or instructive literature correspondingly higher. Of books in foreign languages 7346 were English, 1133 French, 5080 German. These figures for a town of the size of Bergen speak well for the linguistic ability of the Norwegians. Among the children's books taken out, Jules Verne, Marryat and Coolidge lead by large majorities. The collection of the Vestland Association for the Blind, comprising over one hundred volumes, has been added to the Public Library and is actively in use. The reading room was used by 72,589 visitors during the past year, a great increase over former similar periods. The valuable new additions to the library reference shelves are considered the chief cause of this increase in frequentation. The children's reading rooms in two school branch-

es have provided illustrated lectures and "fairy-tale hours" for the young readers. These last were planned for the youngest children to awaken their interest in reading good books. The librarian, aided by teachers from the school, tells to the children stories from Hans Christian Andersen and other well-known writers.

AUSTRALIA

Victoria P. L. Edmund La Touche Armstrong, lbn. (Rpt.—1913.) Accessions 9498; total 254,756. Circulation of lending lib. 142,132. Total registration 8660. There was a slight decrease in the number of borrowers and in the circulation compared with the year 1912.

The principal event connected with the library was the transfer of the books from the old library to the new reading rooms which were opened on Nov. 14, 1913. The new library building is octagonal in form, and contains a basement, ground floor, first floor, and galleries. It is built of brick, ferro-concrete and glass, and is fireproof. The site is approximately 220 feet square. The dome of the great reading room, which is believed to be the largest ferro-concrete dome in the world, springs from the inner wall on the first floor. It is 114 feet in diameter and 114 feet in height, and its floor gives ample accommodation for more than 300 readers. Room can also be provided in two portions of the annulus for 120 additional readers. The remainder of the annulus on the first floor provides for an inquiry room and offices, while the galleries are used for storage purposes. Every bookshelf is well lighted and ventilated, no artificial light being required except at night. On the four sides of the octagon not required for light, provision is made for stack rooms, and the total accommodation is estimated to provide for nearly two million volumes. On the ground floor below the great reading room

is the newspaper room, with provision for about 150 readers.

JAPAN

Tokio. The report of the Imperial Library of Japan for the year ending March 31, 1914, shows that 5466 books were added during the year, making a total of 298,663 volumes in the library. Of these 229,798 were in Japanese and Chinese, and 68,865 were in European languages. The library was open 332 days, serving 231,373 readers, who used 951,884 books. The books of the library are divided into eight general classes: (1), theology and religion; (2) philosophy and education; (3) literature and language; (4) history, biography, geography, travels and voyages; (5) law, politics, sociology, economics and statistics; (6) mathematics, physical science, and medicine; (7) arts, industries, engineering, military and naval science; and (8) encyclopedias and miscellaneous works. The mathematics and science group had the largest use, 230,121 volumes being consulted. Literature and language ranked second (193,466 volumes), the industrial arts third (167,133 volumes), and history and biography fourth (126,314 volumes). June was the busiest month, with 97,111 readers, and October the dullest, with 60,749.

Osaka. The tenth annual report of the Osaka Library, of which Mr. Ichi Imai is the librarian, shows that 5648 books were added during the year, of which 5224 were in Japanese and Chinese, and 424 were in foreign tongues. This makes the total number of Japanese and Chinese books in the library 93,869, and 8909 foreign books, in all 102,778 volumes. The library was opened 333 days, during which time it was used by 164,868 readers, 3153 being women. The total number of books issued, mostly for reading room use, was 553,080, or an average of 1660.9 per diem.

THE LIBRARIAN'S MOTHER GOOSE

XIV. BRANCH DEPT.

*There once was a place where the books
Filled all of the crannies and nooks;
They sent many away
Yet more seemed to stay—
At least if you judged by the looks.*

—Renée B. Stern.

LIBRARY WORK

Notes of developments in all branches of library activity, particularly as shown in current library literature

General

Education. Training. Library Schools

APPRENTICES, TRAINING OF

In return for the gratuitous or poorly-paid services of apprentices, the public library and the librarian owe in return a thorough course of training in library routine. The faculty of the Wisconsin Library School has prepared a series of articles making suggestions as to the training necessary, in the hope that they will be of use to the libraries of the state.

The series is to be printed in the *Wisconsin Library Bulletin*, the first instalment being given in the October number. It is devoted to the selecting of apprentices and a consideration of the length of time the course should cover. Entrance requirements should be at least a high school course or its equivalent, good health, and a good personality. The ideal method of selection is through personal acquaintance. The examination, if offered, should cover general history, English and American more specifically, general information, English and American literature, and current events. A set of examination questions from the Buffalo Public Library is given in full.

The amount of time which the apprentice should give to practice work should be at least three to four hours a day for six months. Some librarians require 36 to 42 hours per week for six months. The apprentice should have a regular schedule and should be held strictly to it, and instruction time should be extra. At least one lesson should be given by the librarian each week, and informal instruction and supervision each day. Reading on technical subjects should be assigned to apprentices, to be done in their own time, in addition to general reading.

In the November number are given outlines for the first three lessons, accompanied by suggestions for practice, study, and reading. These lessons cover classification, shelving, and library handwriting, the latter accompanied with specimen alphabets and sets of figures.

Scope, Usefulness, Founding

Library as an Educator

SUCCESSFUL METHODS

Factors contributing to the success of a public library. James Christison. *Lib. World*, O., 1914. p. 102-108.

The aim of the public library system is to furnish good reading to every person in the country. The library reaches out to all classes, and the modern librarian must be a scholar, a business man, a teacher, and an organizer and director. Of the many factors contributing to a library's success, open shelves may be placed in the forefront, and in this connection may be emphasized the value of the personal guidance which the librarian may give the reader.

Another factor is closer co-operation with the schools. America was the first to see the importance of linking the library with the school, and England has followed her lead in establishing co-operation along well-defined lines between teachers and librarians. In Scotland this phase of library development has been greatly retarded through lack of funds. Just as in a university the library is the most potent instrument in the development of education, so the public library should be made the central feature, the focussing point, of the public schools.

The public library should develop its usefulness further by extending its privileges to the rural districts, making the burgh libraries already existing in Scotland the distributing agency for books for the surrounding parishes.

Where a hall forms part of the library building, that also may be made a valuable agent in increasing the usefulness of the institution, both as an art center and as a lecture bureau. The good will and co-operation of the local press is invaluable, and many other methods of publicity (lists, bulletins, birthday notices, etc.) will suggest themselves.

There is a limit, however, to the work the library may do for the promotion of intellectual life and general culture, unless there is a correspondingly intelligent demand on the side of the community. Co-operation between library and school is being developed, but increased co-operation between the church and library is needed. The minister has had special privileges for his own culture, and has peculiar opportunities for recommending books, guiding literary taste, and directly increasing the use of the library.

How the municipal libraries assist. Ernest Bailey. *Lib. Assn. Record*, O., 1914. p. 429-437.

Libraries are helping to give more definite direction to the higher desires of the people, in the first place, by correcting the results of

a too narrow conception of what education for the masses should include. The man who really counts is not the man who is easily contented, but the man whose mental life has been stimulated and is continually sustained and enlarged by a liberal education.

No party policy has yet had sufficient foresight to see that any exceptional opportunities are given to those who are past the age limit for school attendance, and who wish to continue their education. Libraries are a small factor in rectifying this unfortunate condition of things, but with increased means they might do much more. In this respect, both as to numbers and to standing, America is far in advance of England.

It is on the fact that libraries are doing an important and useful work that librarians may base the claim that their position should be secure, and that a generous return should be made for their work. If those who desire knowledge cannot afford to pay professors, they should find in the libraries men who have a working knowledge of their libraries, coupled with patience and serenity and courtesy.

"How do libraries at present assist in regard to reading and the higher culture? It has been said that we are not a reading people, and although the element of breathless hustle may not be so compelling in England as in America, still we have fallen under the tyranny of our national greatness and prosperity, and have robbed ourselves to a great degree of the taste for literary and artistic pursuits. . . . We are for the most part casual readers. Broadly speaking, we read newspapers, magazines, and novels most of all. . . .

"It is impossible for a man to care for intellectual things when life imposes hard and bitter conditions upon him, but every man so paralyzed by such indifference is a distinct loss to the intellectual life of the nation. That loss is accentuated by the complete absence of facilities for reading and culture in the wide rural districts. . . .

"The real work of the libraries lies in this, that they may be instrumental in bringing enlightenment to the people, so that they may have a truer estimate of what really constitute the deeper concerns of human life, place before them the means by which special knowledge or skill may be added to, and so instruct the people that they shall arrive at a sane and considered judgment on all matters affecting their lives."

Library Extension Work

LANTERN SLIDES

The Illinois Library Extension Commission has made two collections of slides illustrating

the exhibit of the Springfield Survey, which was made under the direction of the Russell Sage Foundation. The slides selected represent city and county administration, schools, social centers, play grounds, city planning, health department, recreations, juvenile court, etc., all of which may be quite as applicable to other communities as to Springfield. Lectures in explanation of the slides accompany each collection. The commission will be glad to lend these slides for exhibition to all clubs and libraries interested in civic welfare.

Through the co-operation of the Wednesday Club and the Twentieth Century Art Club, the St. Louis Public Library has on file a collection of seventeen hundred slides which may be circulated among lecturers and study clubs. At the present time nearly all of the slides are of art subjects: painting, sculpture, architecture and the work of American illustrators. The library will be glad to receive gifts or deposits of slides from individuals or study clubs, which may make the collection more general, and, hence, more useful.

MOVING PICTURES

Moving pictures. Dorothy Hurlbert. *Minn. P. L. Comm. L. Notes and News*, D., 1914. p. 132-139.

An article giving much information on the use of moving pictures in libraries and schools in different parts of the country; suggestions of suitable subjects; rates for renting films and addresses where they may be obtained; and directions and cost for the preparation of slides advertising the library and its books which moving-picture theater managers are willing to run.

Children and movies. Ida May Ferguson. *Minn. P. L. Comm. Lib. Notes and News*, D., 1914. p. 139-142.

Anyone who is with little children very much must realize that motion pictures play a tremendous part in the life of the average child, but the conditions under which they see the pictures are far from ideal. The theaters they frequent are usually cheap and ill-ventilated, and the pictures are poor. The chief objection to the photo-play for children is that it is sophisticated, grown-up, and out of their experience. It is on a par with the story in the fifteen-cent magazine, which no one would think of offering to a little child as a steady mental diet.

For the library, the motion picture has a unique value, for children read more books and better books when they have the range of their interest broadened by movies. The

children's librarian can use the movies as an advertisement for her wares, and follow up films with good things to read.

Moving pictures might also be used, in schools, settlements and libraries, in place of story-hours. The average story-hour rarely stands on its feet as a piece of art, and has its reason for being in the fact that it leads children to good books, or teaches an ethical lesson. A picture show, conducted with these ends in view, would reach more children, especially the older boys, and make a more vivid impression than a story-teller could do. The benefit received by children from a picture show where every film had a definite value from the standpoint of recreation or character building, cannot be overestimated.

A moving picture survey of Minneapolis is to be undertaken soon. The plan is to have the children of the city write letters telling why they go to movies, how often they go, what kind of films they like best, what films they have seen that other children would like, and whether they like to read about the things they see at picture shows. It is expected to tabulate the results and to use the data received as a starting point in the work for children. Through the courtesy of the film exchanges, many of the pictures will be run off for the investigators, and then an effort will be made to build up a program that the boys and girls will really like, and yet will be constructive.

Exhibits

OUTDOOR LIFE EXHIBIT

The Tacoma Public Library maintained an exhibit of books and pictures on "out-door life" in connection with the Sportsman's Show, held February 3-6, 1915. It was particularly gratifying to note that the exhibit was made at the request of the management of the show. The exhibit contained books from the circulation department, government documents and reference books relating particularly to camping, fishing, hunting, bird life, mountaineering, boy scouts, and "in the open." A four-page leaflet, listing the books in the library of interest to patrons of the show, was distributed.

LEGISLATIVE EXHIBIT

State Librarian George S. Godard of Connecticut has arranged an educational exhibit in Hartford, showing the progress of a bill through the general assembly from start to finish, and illustrating the form and procedure of enacting law in Connecticut. First is a photostatic copy of senate bill No. 214, which became chapter 184 of the public acts of 1913. There is a photostatic copy of the bill

as introduced, then a card bearing the title, "Convenient Reference," and a "progress card." These cards are examples of how the nature and disposition of a bill are recorded in the State Library. On the progress card is noted the number of the bill, the name of the person introducing it, and the committee to which it was referred, the date of its introduction, date set for hearing, date when the committee report was made and the character of the report, the file number of the printed bill, action in the senate and house, the date when signed by the governor, and its position in the public acts. In this exhibit is also shown the printed bill as reported by the committee, the act as engrossed for the signature of the engrossing clerk, president of the senate, speaker of the house, and the governor, with the date of approval, also this act as it appears in the public acts (as chapter 184). Included in the exhibit is a copy of the *Legislative Bulletin*, showing the day and hour set for the hearing. The stenographer's notes taken at the hearing are also exhibited. There are copies of the daily senate and house journals, with index fingers pointing to the number of the bill; and the senate and house calendars showing the position of the bill on the calendars. This exhibit was prepared for the A. L. A. conference at Washington last May.

Founding, Developing and Maintaining Interest

CO-OPERATIVE LIBRARY

The Awakening Club of Carver, Minn., has opened a library and reading-room with a unique system of co-operation. Any one donating a book or a monthly magazine may become a member of the library, and members may withdraw their books after six months by substituting another. The members of the club are required to keep the room clean and in good order, and to take their turn alphabetically in caring for the library, two members acting for one week. The room will be open four evenings each week, from 7:30 to 10 or 10:30. Any person not a member of the library may draw a book for a fee of ten cents, of which five cents is refunded when the book is returned unless he wishes to draw another book.

CO-OPERATION WITH SCHOOLS

Two branches of the Brooklyn Public Library have co-operated with the schools in their vicinities in the experiments now being tried by the Board of Education under what is known as the "Gary plan of pre-vocational work."

Under this plan, the school hours are divided into two units, the facilities for industrial education increased and the academic and industrial work brought into closer and clearer relations with each other. The scheme also more distinctly recognizes the relation of the school to the community, and contemplates a wider use of school buildings, playgrounds and libraries.

One or two classes are sent over to the library in school hours with their teachers and are given short talks by the librarian on the meaning and use of books, and are also instructed in the use of the catalog, reference books, indexes, etc., as well as shown how to look up special subjects assigned to them by their teachers.

Children of the lower grades are given individual instruction in the proper treatment of books and helped to look at picture books intelligently. The librarian also tells stories to these groups of younger children.

So far as the library is concerned, the experiment, which is only an extension of work already done, has shown both the desirability and the possibility of a closer co-operation with the teachers and pupils of the city. The plan, as tried in these two schools, has brought some to the library who would not otherwise have come, and who have expressed surprise at finding what the library had to offer.

Such an opportunity as this the library has long sought, and it is to be regretted that the staff of the library is not large enough to allow the unrestricted use of library buildings during school hours. The experiment has undoubtedly opened the way for a better understanding on the part of the teachers as to what the library has to offer, and has shown the library more clearly in what ways it can be of definite service to the teachers.

In several of the libraries in Montana there is close co-operation with the schools. In Great Falls in each of the five schools is a special library room where instruction and suggestions for reading are given by the children's librarian, and books are distributed. The same co-operation is found in Missoula between library and schools. In Missoula the library has especially fostered an appreciation of art by giving the school children a number of splendid exhibitions. In Butte, the county commissioners have co-operated with the city and have given the use of several rooms in the court house, where a children's branch library has been established. In Dillon the teachers and the library are brought very close together, due to the fact that much of the service is voluntary, and the teachers take

turns in the evenings. In one very small town, a little girl 12 years old has established quite a useful library with the cast-off, practically worn out books from a large library. She has a regular card system of issuing books to the children of the neighborhood.

CO-OPERATION WITH HOUSEWIVES' LEAGUE

For several years the National Housewives' Co-operative League has been holding meetings in the branches of the Cincinnati Public Library. The object of this organization is to teach its members how to buy efficiently, both financially and as to the quality of the purchase. The meetings are very practical. One discussion was on the sale of articles by weight rather than by number or measure, and it was shown that a dozen large eggs weighed more than a dozen small eggs, while the price was the same for both. Scales, measures, apples, potatoes, and eggs were all brought to the library and the lesson was very realistic.

The library is accustomed to unusual requests from the Housewives' League, but the real surprise came when they asked permission to bring a pig for dissection at the Hyde Park branch. Since the library stands for education, and learning the parts of a pig's anatomy is certainly an education for a housekeeper, permission was given and the "co-operative pig" was brought into the auditorium. It was with much interest on the part of the staff, as well as the club members, that the meeting was conducted. A work table with many layers of paper spread under it, a white-aproned butcher, and a pig greeted the audience that afternoon. As the various cuts were made questions were asked and answered by the butcher. After the lecture the pig was divided among the members who had agreed to take it. Cookbooks were placed in a conspicuous part of the room as a suggestion for the completion of the day's lesson. As a rival to the pig was a jar of eggs packed in water glass, which bore the following label: "Bought in May at 19½ cents a dozen, Christmas price 47 cents."

At the next meeting it is planned to have part of a beef for a similar kind of study. If this proves a success there may be in the near future more "co-operative animals."

PUBLICITY

A few notes on popularizing public libraries. Arthur H. Jenn. *Lib. World*, N., 1914. p. 143-145.

The personal factor in the relations of a librarian and his assistants to the public can do much to encourage people to attend the library. It is still true that the greater part of the pub-

lic is still unaware of the opportunities at its command, and regards with awe public buildings that are official offices or attached to learned institutions. Therefore, the librarian must make a special effort to attract this public to his institution, and a courteous and tactful assistant is a valuable asset. A series of lectures on the value and use of public libraries is very helpful, and where it is not possible to hold these in the library, weekly notices in the local press are useful. Often their inconspicuous location prevents branch libraries from being known, and a list of them should be posted in public institutions. Guide boards might also be placed at street corners. Too many arbitrary rules should not be made, and young people should be encouraged to use the libraries freely.

Library Support. Funds

RAISING FUNDS FOR BOOKS

The work of the women in Libby, Mont., is attracting wide attention, as the Woman's Club has built a library and has a very practical plan of adding to its collection of already over 1000 volumes. When a new book is bought it is issued at a charge of ten cents to each person until the book is paid for, when it goes into free circulation.

Library Buildings

Fixtures, Furniture, Fittings

FURNITURE FOR READING ROOMS

Newspapers and periodicals: methods of public display, filing, preservation and disposal in other ways. Harry M. Ellison. *Lib. World*, N., 1914. p. 129-137.

The best methods of arranging newspapers are to place them on double stands or on wall slopes. Periodicals are usually arranged either in alphabetical order on tables or in racks constructed by fitting uprights on a table with space sufficient to hold six periodicals between. Each space is numbered, and an indicator shows to which compartment each magazine belongs. Under another system, all periodicals are kept behind the counter, and an indicator containing an alphabetical list of all titles is placed for public consultation. Opposite each title is a small hole, and in this hole a black peg is inserted when the periodical is in use, while a white peg shows it is available. By a fourth method, reading tables with sloping tops with magazine holders in the center are provided, each table accommodating from four to eight people.

Before deciding which system to adopt, three things should be considered: convenience to

readers, appearance of the room, and arrangements for oversight. For newspapers the use of wall slopes is considered the best method, as leaving the center of the room free and easy of supervision, making the location of all papers at once apparent to readers, besides making possible, as fixtures, the inclusion of their cost in the building loan instead of the furniture loan, at more advantageous rates.

For periodicals, the classified method is recommended, grouping all magazines on one subject together on one table. All magazines should be put into binders slightly larger than the magazines themselves.

After leaving the reading room, newspapers to be bound should be kept flat. Others may be folded and filed in compartments provided in the storeroom, each compartment large enough to hold twelve months' papers and protected from dust by a paper curtain covering the opening. Periodicals may be kept in the same way or in boxes. Half leather binding is recommended for most periodicals, though cloth is assigned to a few.

Papers and periodicals that are neither bound nor filed may be given to local institutions, sold at auction, or sold for waste paper.

An interesting list of fifty periodicals, with suggestions as to which should be filed, bound, or sold, is appended to the article, and diagrams are given of all the tables and racks described.

Government and Service

Staff

ASSISTANTS

Assistants for a small library. Mrs. Jessie W. Luther. *Wis. Lib. Bull.*, O., 1914. p. 218-221.

A discussion based on replies to a questionnaire sent to libraries of Wisconsin which employed either two or three assistants. The libraries range from 7000 to 14,000 volumes, and have from 4700 to 7900 registered borrowers. The average salary for first assistant is \$34.38 per month, and \$28.33 for second. In most of the libraries, both assistants are able to do all routine work. The list of required qualifications includes a high school education, about six months' apprenticeship, a reasonable knowledge and fondness for books, courtesy and friendliness, adaptability to the library spirit. A summary of replies shows a lack of desirable applicants for positions at such low salaries, and a tendency to leave the library as soon as better-paying work can be secured, with an absence of ideals and of breadth of outlook on library work. To remedy this condition, apprentices must be selected

with more care, and must then be more carefully trained to become intelligent workers, with a clear understanding of the importance of what seems like routine or mechanical work. One trained assistant at \$62 a month would be worth more than two untrained ones, and apprentices who wish to prepare for formal training could give any further help needed to carry on simple routine work.

LIBRARY ETHICS

Professional conduct? W. C. Berwick Sayers. *Lib. World*, O., 1914. p. 109-110.

A plea for more fair dealing, conscientiousness, and consideration for the claims of others on the part of applicants for library appointments, and giving concrete instances of cases where keen competition influenced candidates to "depart from lines of strict courtesy and even veracity."

Rules for Readers

Home Use. Loans

MESSENGER DELIVERY SERVICE

The Public Library of New Rochelle, N. Y., announces that readers may have one or more books delivered at their homes by the payment of 10 cents for messenger service. Books will also be returned to the library at the same rate. Readers whose requests for books reach the library between the hours of 9 a. m. and 1 p. m. will receive their books during the afternoon. Books for which requests come between the hours of 1 to 9 p. m. will be delivered the following morning. The library, which opened its new building last spring, was the recipient of over 1500 volumes during the year 1914, besides many magazines, several pictures and pieces of statuary.

Administration

Treatment of Special Material

PICTURES (BLACK AND WHITE VS. COLORS)

In order to make the pictures in the photograph collection of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts Library of greater service, the experiment is being tried of mounting side by side colored and uncolored reproductions of the same picture. As far as known this is the first time the plan has been adopted in a large institution, but it has proved satisfactory.

It has been the custom of the museum to lend its photographs to teachers, clubwomen and other individuals or organizations who could make use of them in the time allotted—48 hours. When copies of paintings have been called for, often the query has come as to whether these could not be had in colors. The

simplest way of meeting this request would be, of course, merely to send colored prints. The idea occurred, however, to the assistant in charge of the photographs that more would be learned if the black and white prints were sent with those in color, inasmuch as some of the detail which comes out clearly in a black and white reproduction is often lost in the colored reproduction.

Last summer while in Europe the assistant went to the art galleries to study the originals for herself, so that in purchasing colored prints she might know whether the copy offered actually was like the original. As the result of this trip the museum now has colored and black and white prints of about 100 great paintings.

These cards are but a very small part of the library's entire collections of photographs, which number nearly 40,000. In this collection is represented American, European, Egyptian, classical, Japanese and Mohammedan art, including copies of buildings and sculpture as well as of paintings. This large collection was started with 10 volumes of Roman photographs given many years ago by George B. Emerson.

PICTURES FOR CIRCULATION

The St. Louis Public Library has pictures for circulation in two places—the art room and the office of traveling libraries. In the art room is a collection of about 25,000 pictures, including post cards, photographs, clippings from magazines and plates from portfolios, which may be borrowed by individuals, clubs and institutions at any time. The pictures in the traveling library department are mounted for use in the schools. They now include 500 views to supplement the study of geography, 170 designs, and a limited supply of fairy-tale illustrations to be used in the lower grades. They are issued in groups of 20 to individual teachers for four weeks and will be delivered and called for by the library wagon. Teachers are invited to make their own selection. During January over 500 pictures were lent from these two departments.

WAR MAPS

Not being able to afford the purchase of regular wall maps of the countries of Europe now at war, the Wichita (Kan.) Public Library has found a satisfactory substitute in the maps issued by the *Chicago Tribune* in its Sunday supplements. The maps are mounted and large explanatory display heads are attached to each. They come as an inside double-page insert in the magazine section, are printed in colors, and are repro-

duced from German military maps. All railroad lines are shown, as well as steamship lines, submarine cables, rivers and canals, forts and fortified towns, lighthouses, lightships, and dangerous rocks along the coast. The scale is about 25 miles to an inch.

Accession

BOOK SELECTION

A few suggestions for stretching a small book fund. Julia A. Robinson. *Wis. Lib. Bull.*, N., 1914. p. 237-238.

1. By use of periodical literature. 2. By watching government publications and securing useful bulletins at little or no cost. 3. By subscribing for industrial and scientific magazines instead of buying books on these subjects. 4. By borrowing books freely from the Library Commission. 5. By a knowledge of

the books already in the library. 6. By noting the books that stand unused on the shelves and trying by circulating them to decrease the demand for new books. 7. By considering carefully what books must be bought at once, and seeing how many can be obtained later to better advantage. 8. By buying only what books the community needs, and not attempting to keep up a well-rounded collection. 9. By not buying too many sets. 10-13. By not buying fine or expensive new editions, by buying library bindings for books most used, and by buying the Everyman and similar editions when possible. 14-15. By never buying from subscription agents, and not allowing a book-dealer to select books for the library. 16. By not depending on trade notices for information concerning books. 17. By buying no book without consideration and full knowledge of its literary and moral character.

ACCESSION RECORD.

Date	Num.	Author	Title	Publisher	Date	Vol.	Source	Cost	Remarks
○	1								
	2								
	3								
	4								
	5								
	6								
	7								
	8								
	9								
	10								
○	11								
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	25								

LOOSE LEAF RECORD BOOKS

The cut on the preceding page shows a sheet as printed and ruled by the Democrat Printing Company for an accession record. It is just wide enough to fit into an ordinary typewriter, so that all entries may be made on the machine. This enables several persons to work at accessioning a group of books at one time, one accessioning, one numbering and putting in the business information, and possibly another classifying, or doing the mechanical preparation.

A special advantage in this is the keeping of the record always uniform and neat. During vacation periods especially, when it is necessary for the work to be done by different assistants, it solves a very definite problem.

The same arguments hold good in the matter of the loose-leaf borrowers' register, which is prepared by the same firm. This record is consulted so many times a day that speed in entry and ease of handling are important. Moreover, re-registration is to be considered in connection with a borrowers' register.

Continuous re-registration requires the keeping of an old and constantly growing new list of names always at hand at the charging desk. The loose leaf plan makes it possible to avoid the handling of the entire list in a heavy book. The sheets bearing the numbers which will expire in a short time, a week perhaps, may be removed from the old binder and placed in front of the sheets on which the new numbers are being listed, separating the old from the new by a colored page. As soon as the new numbers have been given, the old pages may be filed away, or destroyed, and the next block of numbers put in their place.

The cover for these records is a post binder, with a very simple locking device. The back and corners are of leather, with cloth sides, and the size is, of course, made to fit the size of the sheets. The cost is little more than that of the same record bound in permanent form. When sheets are filled and past their immediate usefulness, they may be bound in cheap covers and stored.

Catalog Department

COMPARISON OF CATALOGS

The merits of the classified and dictionary catalogues. William Lillie. *Lib. World*, O., 1914. p. 97-102.

"The classified catalogue is the more logical and educative, and for anyone studying a special subject is undoubtedly of the greater value. There is no reason why the classified also should not be of equal value to the dictionary catalogue for the author entry, but it seems

that to give sufficient information in the author index fully to identify the book, is the exception rather than the rule. The same may be said of the title entry. On the other hand, the rule for the dictionary catalogue is to make a full author entry of every book, and a brief title entry for literary forms. The form entry may be placed in the same category as that of subject, and in the classified catalogue all books are placed according to subject and form, irrespective of language. The dictionary catalogue enters books written in a foreign language under that language in addition to the subject, title, and author entries. It will be seen that the classified catalogue brings together subjects and forms, but separates authors, titles, and languages. The dictionary catalogue brings together author and languages, but separates subjects, titles, and forms."

The question of expense often influences a library to issue a classified catalog, as it can be issued in parts and the expense distributed over a considerable period. Furthermore, its use is believed "to educate the borrowers in the arrangement of the books" on the shelves, though it is acknowledged that it "takes a certain amount of studying before one can make the best use possible of it."

PREPARATION OF PRIVATE CATALOGS

During the past few years the catalog department of the Grand Rapids Public Library has prepared thousands of cards for persons who wished a private card catalog of the works of the library on particular subjects. The cost of this service is a cent per card, plus the postage if the cards are mailed. This arrangement enables workers in special fields to have a complete catalog of the books now in the library on the subjects in which they are specially interested and to receive notice of new works as they are cataloged; and all at a nominal cost.

CATALOGING, CO-OPERATIVE

Co-operative cataloging. William Blease. *Lib. Assn. Record*, D., 1914. p. 513-525.

The history of the attempts to arrange for the co-operative cataloging of libraries is sketched from 1627, when Gabriel Naudé, in his "Advis pour dresser une bibliothèque," suggests that libraries should "get together the largest possible collection of catalogs, and in this way procure a central catalog by means of which scholars might know where to find the books of which they stood in need."

In 1850 the British Museum commissioners suggested that the British government should catalog British works, other governments should output of their own presses, and the results

should be incorporated in one universal catalog. In 1853, Prof. Jewett suggested the preparation of separate blocks of all the books in United States libraries, from which a general catalog should be printed. The British Museum plan proposed to have each library check in its copy of the universal catalog the books it possessed, while Mr. Jewett's scheme provided for the printing, with each book title, references to libraries which contained copies.

With the forming of the A. L. A., in 1876, the question of co-operative cataloging was much discussed in print, and several attempts were made to put it into practice. In 1893 two bureaus were started in the United States for central cataloging, the Rudolph Indexing Company and the Library Bureau. The Rudolph Company soon passed out of existence, but the Library Bureau issued cards until June, 1896, when the work was transferred to the A. L. A. Publishing Board, who retained it till October, 1901, when it was turned over to the Library of Congress.

In 1895 the Concilium Bibliographicum was founded to work out the bibliography of certain sciences, beginning with biology, and the Royal Society of London, since 1902, has been publishing in parts a catalog of scientific literature, the material being compiled by means of an international organization.

The great drawback to the co-operative movement has been a lack of support by librarians, and except for the Prussian Catalog, a joint catalog of the libraries of Prussia, the work of the Library of Congress, and a few other instances, little has been accomplished.

The future of co-operative cataloging will be upon three main lines, viz.:

1. A universal catalog, made by the co-operation of libraries. This can be worked out in cycles, each large library being the central bureau of a cycle for the receiving of slips from all libraries whose collections are worthy of inclusion in the union catalog, with the British Museum as head bureau for the different districts.

2. In the making of catalogs, whether universal or private, each library may undertake a certain section, to be done by the exchange of slips. Only the larger libraries will have the books from which to do this work, which should be apportioned according to some logical classification, libraries containing special collections being responsible for their specialties.

3. A central bureau, where a staff would be kept to do all the cataloging for libraries at a fixed annual subscription. This would insure a similarity in the forms of catalogs, and would be economical of both time and money.

The average book purchase per library is about 525 works, and supposing three cards are needed for each book, this would mean 1575 cards annually per library. Supposing 400 libraries subscribed for this service, this would mean 630,000 cards the bureau would have to supply annually. It is suggested that this work could be undertaken by the L. A. for England, or possibly the British Museum, which has all new publications under the copyright acts, and the A. L. A. in America.

A brief list of authorities is quoted at the end of the article.

SUBJECT HEADINGS

A list of the subject headings used in the library of the American Bankers' Association has been prepared by Miss Marian R. Glenn, the librarian, and printed in *Special Libraries* for October, 1914. The library lends material on any of these subjects to officers and employes of banks holding membership in the association, and to students of the American Institute of Banking.

Libraries on Special Subjects

BALDWIN ENGINEERING LIBRARY

A very important acquisition by the Library of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is the Baldwin Engineering Library, which has been deposited with the institute by the Woburn Public Library, though remaining the property of the Woburn Library. The library contains volumes that belonged to the original Loammi Baldwin, of Woburn, "the father of civil engineering in America." It came by inheritance to Mrs. C. R. Griffith, a descendant of Mr. Baldwin, who presented it in 1899 to the Woburn Public Library. The Baldwins had been associated with the town since 1640. The books were to be kept together as one collection, they were to be accessible to all inhabitants of Woburn, they were to have no lettering on the outside other than that which the original owner placed there, the Baldwin arms were to be used for the bookplate, and in case the Woburn Library was ever given up the library was to become the property of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. When a demand was made for room at the Woburn Library, it seemed to Mr. Evans, the librarian, that the best interests of the Woburn Library, the Baldwin library and people at once would be served by depositing the great engineering library with the great engineering school. The present arrangement, therefore, has been made, the library remaining the property of the Woburn institution, but in the custody of Technology, which looks after its

cataloging and care. Woburn reserves for its citizens the right always to have free use of the library, which is a collection of 2200 books in all languages, representing the very limited editions of olden times. Many of the volumes would be irreplaceable if lost.

BUSINESS LIBRARIES

The library which has been created by the firm of L. F. Grammes & Sons, manufacturers of machinery and hardware, at Allentown, Pa., was presented to the employes of the firm at the works, Jordan and Union streets, Dec. 30. The library consists of nineteen hundred books on business and mechanics, specially selected for the employes of the firm. In the collection is included almost every book that will be of interest to men engaged in that line of work. A banquet and an interesting program were arranged, and it was one of the most interesting functions of the holiday season. Of the 1900 volumes, there are 500 available for those of the office force, 500 mechanical books and 800 others, including fiction, psychology and man building.

HIGHWAY ENGINEERING LIBRARIES

A library of highway engineering. Emma D. Lee. *Spec. Libs.*, S., 1914. p. 106-107.

A brief description of the library founded in connection with the graduate course in highway engineering at Columbia University by Charles Henry Davis, president of the National Highways Association. Besides works pertaining essentially to highway engineering, there are many volumes on allied subjects. Over 70 periodicals are taken, American and foreign. They are all indexed on cards and abstracts made of articles.

VOCATIONAL LIBRARIES

Vocational library on women's work. Ethel M. Johnson. *Spec. Libs.*, O., 1914. p. 116-118.

That the stock in trade of a library may be largely made up of clippings, pamphlets, and card lists of information, still comes to many as a novelty. To this class belongs the reference library of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union. As the union has thirteen different departments, and as eighteen types of activity are carried on, its information service covers a wide field. Since most of the requests relate to women's interests, the library in its three years of existence has accumulated a highly specialized group of material about women's work and occupations, represented largely by pamphlets and periodicals.

The library is freely open to anyone interested in its special subject, whether members of the union or not, and free assistance is ex-

tended to all in looking up material. Much of the service is directly vocational. The library collects material on professions open to women and schools offering training, and prepares bibliographies on vocational subjects. It also furnishes a field for practical training to undergraduates in library schools, especially the one at Simmons College.

A new line of work is indexing current legislation of Massachusetts, both proposed and enacted, relating to social welfare. In gathering its material, the library uses as guides to sources the bibliographical notes in the special periodicals devoted to social questions, bulletins and reading lists of other libraries and of special organizations, and newspaper notices of the reports of local boards and committees.

As much of the material as possible is shelved, and bound magazines are shelved with the books on the same subject. Clippings, circulars, typewritten reports, etc., are placed in folders in vertical cases, and arranged alphabetically by subjects. Pamphlets that are not bound and cataloged are kept in transfer cases labeled with their subjects.

The library has its own system of classification. It follows the Dewey system in using the numbers 0 to 9 as a basis, but the symbolism is different and no decimals are used.

To stimulate use of the library, notices of new material are sent to the different departments, and reading lists are posted on the bulletin board. Publicity articles and leaflets are also printed and sent to women's clubs, schools and colleges, teachers, and social workers.

Reading and Aids

Aids to Readers

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS, LIBRARY AIDS FOR

The Municipal Reference Library of the New York Public Library has inaugurated, in its *Notes*, a service for those who are preparing for civil service examinations. The plan is to publish, some time in advance of every important examination, brief lists of books on the subjects likely to be covered by the questions. At least one copy of everything so listed will be kept in the library for reference, and, when possible, duplicate copies will be available for home use.

INDEXING METHODIST LITERATURE

The textual index of the volumes of sermons in Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Ill., has been kept up to date, 6091 references having been made in 1914. The work is all done by student assistants. The work on the subject index proceeded much more rapidly than

in the preceding year, and a total of 100,156 references is recorded. Part of this work was contributed as class work under the direction of Professor W. D. Schermerhorn. The members of his class, numbering forty-five, were each in turn instructed by the assistant librarian in simple indexing, and they indexed 76 volumes, containing 13,044 references. Each man was required to do twelve hours of work each semester. The biographies in the Wesleyan Methodist Minutes of England were indexed by the staff, also the local Methodist history of England and many biographical volumes. The obituaries in the General Minutes of the Methodist Episcopal Church were also indexed and a beginning made in indexing the biographies in the local Conference Minutes. More than 30 volumes of works in Biblical introduction have been carefully indexed and the subjects in the Hasting's Bible Dictionary and in the Encyclopædia of Religion and Ethics, as well as the articles in the New Schaff-Herzog Encyclopædia have been entered.

Bibliographical Notes

A list of books by negro authors shown in the recent library exhibit at St. Paul was published in the *Appeal*, Jan. 31.

The Illinois Library Extension Commission has issued a leaflet entitled "A birthday and Christmas book each year for my child," covering the child's life through the fourteenth year.

The Library for the Blind in the New York Public Library has recently issued two embossed catalogs of music for the blind. One is in American Braille type, and the other in New York Point, and they are for sale by the library for 10 cents each.

In the list of "Books Offered" by the Russell Sage Foundation Library in the February issue of the *JOURNAL*, the rate of remuneration was incorrectly stated. Instead of making a charge of ten cents for each volume, the statement should have read ten cents for each *order*, to cover the cost of packing. The library receiving the books is also expected to pay for transportation, whether by mail or express.

A list of the publications of the bureaus and departments of the government of New York City, received by the Municipal Reference branch of the New York Public Library during January, was printed in the *Notes* of Feb. 10. It is planned to publish such a list once a month and to make it as complete a record

as possible of the publications of the various city departments and institutions.

A little catalog of modern Greek books, selected for public libraries and imported by the Greek-American News Co., of 48 Madison street, New York City, has recently been issued. It contains some 375 specific titles of religion, history, poetry, science, literature, and fiction, together with dictionaries and grammars, both Greek-English and Greek in combination with other foreign languages.

Prof. Lorenzo Sears, of Providence, has dedicated his recent biography of John Hay, the author and statesman, "to Professor Harry Lyman Koopman, A.M., Litt.D., who as librarian of Brown University presides over the John Hay Library," and the book, besides a portrait of Mr. Hay, contains an excellent view of the façade of the library which bears his name, a memorial to the most distinguished alumnus of Brown University.

The "College libraries calendar" for 1915, issued by The Champlin Press, of Columbus, Ohio, is a well-executed piece of printing. The cover sheet carries a photo-engraving of the Library of the National University of Greece, and the twelve other sheets bear views of twelve college library buildings in the United States. On the back of each sheet is a brief description of the building, telling the style of architecture, materials, date of building, name of architect, and in most cases also the book capacity.

The Stockton (Cal.) Free Public Library prepares each week a list of "interesting magazine articles," which is placed at the convenience of the public in a prominent place near the magazines on file at the library. The list is also printed each week in the local papers. It is pleasant to notice in a recent list the inclusion of the article in the December *LIBRARY JOURNAL* on "How to use a library," which will undoubtedly be of value to many people who are unversed in library ways.

In view of the inquiries which come from libraries and the booktrade regarding the Springfield (Ill.) Survey, which is being made by the department of surveys and exhibits of the Russell Sage Foundation, it seems desirable to make clear that the reports are published in a series of nine unbound volumes, ranging from 100 to 150 pages each. Some time this spring a bound edition will also be issued. Up to the present the following Springfield reports have been published: Public schools, Recreation, Housing, and Care of mental defectives, the insane and alcoholics. The remaining reports will be issued by March 15.

under the following titles: The charities of Springfield, Industrial conditions, Municipal administration, Public health, and The correctional system.

Two more fat quarto volumes have been issued by the Library of Congress. One is volume III of "A list of geographical atlases," compiled under the direction of Philip Lee Phillips, chief of the division of maps and charts. This is a supplement to the "List" published in 1909. It includes an author list, a description of 822 additional atlases, and a general index. The other is volume XXII (1782, January to August 9) of the "Journals of the Continental Congress." Since the Journals for 1782 are meager, for many days there being no entries, they have been supplemented by the journal of debates of James Madison, which gives much important information on the business transacted by Congress during that year. The present volume is edited by Gaillard Hunt, chief of the division of manuscripts.

In a limited edition of one hundred copies, The Torch Press, of Cedar Rapids, Ia., has issued a little volume containing an article by Malcolm G. Wyer, librarian of the State University of Nebraska, and an essay on "The pleasures of collecting," T. Henry Foster, of Ottumwa, Ia. The volume is illustrated with numerous reproductions of Iowa bookplates, including several impressions direct from the original coppers. Mr. Wyer's contribution to bookplate literature, says the Boston *Transcript*, while decidedly sketchy and not purporting to be a check list or catalog of Iowa bookplates, gives many interesting details about plates owned by residents of that state, and uses them often as examples to illustrate some general observation in regard to the subject. From it one obtains a good idea of the growth of interest in the subject, and it enumerates a sufficiently large number of interesting plates to turn the eyes of the Eastern collector toward Iowa.

RECENT BOOKS ON LIBRARY ECONOMY

HISTORY TEACHING
Minnesota Educ. Assn.—Com. of Five. Library equipment for teaching history in Minnesota high schools; a report. (In *The Winona Normal Bull.*, N., 1914. p. 1-23.)

INDEXES
Quigley, Margery Closey. Index to kindergarten songs, including singing games and folk songs. Chicago: A. L. A. Publishing Board, 1914. 286 p. \$1.50.

LIBRARY INSTRUCTION
Evans, Henry R., comp. Library instruction in universities, colleges, and normal schools. Washington: Gov. Pr. Off., 1914. 38 p. (U. S. Bur. of Educ. Bull., 1914, no. 34. Whole no. 608.)

STAFF MANUALS
Bodleian Library. Staff Manual, 1915. Oxford. 145 p.

RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

GENERAL

A CATALOGUE of rare and valuable books. . . London: Bernard Quaritch, 1914. 165 p. (No. 333.)

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. Publications issued by the library since 1897. January, 1915. 50 p.

FOR SPECIAL CLASSES

CHILDREN

Books for boys; special reading list. (In *Bull. of the Salem (Mass.) P. L.*, Jan., 1915. p. 150-152.)

Hewins, Caroline M., comp. Books for boys and girls. 3. ed., rev. Chicago: A. L. A. Publishing Board. 112 p. 20 c. (A. L. A. annotated lists.)

YOUNG PEOPLE

Springfield (Mass.) City Library. Romance and adventure; books for young people. 8 p.

SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

AFRICA

Catalogue of books of travel, exploration, and adventure in Africa and Australasia. . . London: Francis Edwards, 1914. 78 p. (No. 343. 1028 items.)

AMERICANA

America in every aspect: catalogue of books, tracts, &c. . . London: The Museum Book Store. 172 p. (No. 60—1914-15. 1168 items.)

America; its history as exemplified in the literature of the subject. Cedar Rapids, Ia.: Torch Press, 1914-15. 196 p. (2526 items.)

Americana and miscellaneous books. New York: Heartman. 34 p. (Auction no. XXIX. 440 items.)

Americana, comprising: American discoveries; American Revolution; Civil War; Canada; town and county histories; American Indians and Mexico. Norwalk, Ct.: William H. Smith, Jr., 1914. 26 p. No. 19. (644 items.)

Americana, including an interesting collection of pamphlets on early American canals and railroads. . . New York: Heartman, 1914. 47 p. (Auction no. XXIV. 552 items.)

Americana, including a rare collection of tracts relating to the South-Sea Co. . . New York: Heartman, 1914. 38 p. (Auction no. XXV. 419 items.)

Americana: new purchases; number seven. New York: Heartman. 36 p. (1012 items.)

Bibliotheca Americana, oeconomica, et legum Anglie. . . London: George Harding. 48 p. (New series, no. 204. 1230 items.)

Catalogue of Americana. Local history. Part 1: Alabama-Maryland. Brooklyn, N. Y.: Aldine Book Co., 1914. 32 p. (No. 6. 812 items.)

Catalogue of rare and choice books in general literature and Americana. Cleveland, O.: The John Clark Co., 1914. 49 p. (No. 6. 471 items.)

The library of the late Benson J. Lossing, American historian. Part VII. New York: Anderson Auction Co. 1914. 40 p. (No. 1107—1914. 310 items.)

Rare Americana and miscellaneous books; an unusual collection of Americana in foreign languages. . . New York: Heartman, 1914. 52 p. (Auction no. XXVIII. 664 items.)

Rare Americana; number six. New York: Heartman. 80 p. (658 items.)

ARCHITECTURE

Detroit Public Library. Architecture; selected list of books. 16 p.

ARIZONA

Noble, Levi F. The Shinumo quadrangle, Grand Canyon district, Arizona. Washington, D. C.: Gov. Pr. Off., 1914. 3 p. bibl. (U. S. Geol. Survey. Bull. 549.)

ASIA

British India and the Near East, China, Japan, the Far East, Australasia, Malayasia, Polynesia. London: Eugene L. Morice, 1914. 100 p. (Morice's Oriental catalogue, no. 21. 1251 items.)

ASTRONOMY

Springfield (Mass.) City Library. Astronomy for amateurs. 4 p.

ATLAS

Phillips, Philip Lee. A list of geographical atlases in the Library of Congress; with bibliographical notes. Washington: Gov. Pr. Off., 1914. 1030 p. \$1.25. (Vol. III. Titles 3266-4087.)

AUSTRALASIA

Catalogue of books of travel, exploration, and adventure in Africa and Australasia. . . London: Francis Edwards, 1914. 78 p. (No. 343. 1028 items.)

BIBLE

Stryker, Melancthon Woolsey. An outline study of the history of the Bible in English; with a brief essay upon its quality as literature, for college classes. Clinton, N. Y.: Hamilton College, 1914. 3 p. bibl. \$1.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Catalogue of books, English and foreign; including bibliographical works and Dantesca. . . London: Henry Sotheran & Co., 1914. 40 p. (No. 748. 802 items.)

Catalogue of books . . . including . . . bibliography, bookbinding. . . Edinburgh: James Thin. 52 p. (No. 180.)

List of bibliographical books for sale. . . Salt Lake City, Utah: Shepard Book Co., 1914. 12 typewritten p. (Book list no. 82.)

BIOGRAPHY

A catalogue of biography. . . New York: Schulte's Book Store, 1914. 49 p. (No. 61.)

BIRDS

Books about birds. London: Francis Edwards. 20 p. (No. 342. 266 items.)

BOOKPLATES

Catalogue of a collection of books on folk-lore; . . . also an important collection of books and pamphlets relating to bookplates. . . Boston: C. F. Libbie & Co., 1914. 146 p. (1538 items.)

BOSTON SUBWAY

Catalogue of a collection of books on folk-lore . . . and a nearly complete collection of books and pamphlets relating to the Boston subway. Boston: C. F. Libbie & Co., 1914. 146 p. (1538 items.)

BOTANY

Setchell, William Albert. The Scinaia assemblage. Univ. of California Pr., 1914. 5 p. bibl. 75 c. (Publications in botany.)

BUDDHISM

Getty, Alice. The gods of northern Buddhism; their history, iconography, and progressive evolution through the northern Buddhist countries. Oxford Univ. Press, 1914. 4 p. bibl. \$19.25 n.

CALIFORNIA

A. K. Smiley Public Library. A list of books in the . . . library relating to California. Redlands, Cal., O., 1914. 15 p.

James, George Wharton. California, romantic and beautiful. . . Boston: Page Co., 1914. 3 p. bibl. \$7 n.

CHARTER REVISION

Springfield (Mass.) City Library. Charter revision; the latest books. 2 p.

CHILD STUDY

Jacoby, George W., M.D. Child training as an exact science; a treatise based upon the principles of modern psychology, normal and abnormal. Funk & Wagnalls, 1914. 5 p. bibl. \$1.50 n.

CHRISTIANITY

Huttmann, Maude Aline. The establishment of Christianity and the proscription of paganism. Longmans, 1914. 8 p. bibl. \$2. (Columbia Univ. studies in history, economics, and public law.)

CHURCH HISTORY

A new year catalogue of works in theological literature. . . also the second instalment of a collection on church history. . . London: Charles Higham & Son. 40 p. (No. 535. 1330 items.)

The first instalment of an extensive list of books dealing with church history, mostly English. . . London: Charles Higham & Son, 1914. 48 p. (No. 534. 1499 items.)

CHURCH LIFE

A list of books recommended for Sunday school and parish libraries. . . books which bear directly upon church life, history, or doctrine. Cambridge, Mass.: Church Library Assn., 1914. 11 p.

CIVIL WAR

Blythe, Vernon. A history of the Civil War in the United States. New York: Neale Pub. Co., 1914. 4 p. bibl. \$2.

Catalogue of books relating to the American Civil War. Cleveland, O.: Arthur H. Clark Co. 121 p. (No. 48.)

Catalogue of old books and pamphlets, including a long series of works on the Civil War in America, 1861-65. New York: Merwin Sales Co., 1914. 44 p. (No. 579-1914. 782 items.)

COMMERCE

U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Promotion of commerce, outline of the service maintained by the bureau. Washington, D. C.: Gov. Pr. Off., 1914. 12 p. bibl. (Misc. ser. No. 6E.)

CONSERVATION

Hornaday, William Temple. Wild life conservation in theory and practice. . . Yale Univ. Press, 1914. 7 p. bibl. \$1.50 n.

CONSTANTINE THE GREAT

Coleman, Christopher Bush. Constantine the Great and Christianity; three phases: the historical, the legendary, and the spurious. Longmans, 1914. 12 p. bibl. \$2.50. (Columbia Univ. studies in history, economics, and public law.)

DEBATING

Swem, Earl G., comp. A list of some books on debating in the Virginia State Library. Richmond, Va.: State Library. 30 p. (Bull., Jan., 1915. Vol. 8, no. 1.)

DRAMA

Chandler, Frank Wadleigh. Aspects of modern drama. Macmillan. bibl. \$2 n.

Detroit Public Library. The drama. 1914. 32 p.

Forsythe, Robert Stanley. The relations of Shirley's plays to the Elizabethan drama. Lemcke & Buechner, 1914. 7 p. bibl. \$2 n. (Columbia Univ. studies in English and comparative literature.)

Plays of thirteen countries. (In N. Y. P. L. Branch Library News, D., 1914. p. 167-168.)

DRAWING

Springfield (Mass.) City Library. Aids in drawing and design for teachers and students. 1914. 26 p.

DYESTUFFS

Wahl, André. The manufacture of organic dyestuffs; authorized translation by F. W. Atack. Macmillan, 1914. bibl. \$1.60 n.

EDUCATION

Catalogue of educational books, second-hand and new. Oxford, Eng.: B. H. Blackwell, 1914. 167 p. (No. CLIX.)

Small, Walter Herbert. Early New England schools. Ginn, 1914. 5 p. bibl. \$2.

Wayland, John Walter. How to teach American history; a handbook for teachers and students. Macmillan. 7 p. bibl. \$1.10 n.

ELECTRICITY

Deborah Cook Sayles Public Library. List of books on electricity in the . . . library. Pawtucket, R. I., 1914. 26 p.

EMERGENCY RELIEF

Russell Sage Foundation Library. Emergency relief. (In Bull. of the Russell Sage Found. L., D., 1914. 3 p.)

ENGINEERING, MARINE

Tompkins, Albert E. Marine engineering; a textbook. 4. ed., rev. Macmillan, 1914. bibl. \$1.60 n.

ENGLISH-JEWISH LITERATURE

Springfield (Mass.) City Library. English-Jewish literature (Jewish life and literature in all lands). 1914. 2 p.

ENGRAVINGS

Levin, Howard C. Basililogia, a book of kings; notes on a rare series of engraved English royal portraits from William the Conqueror to James I. . . . Grolier Club, 1914. 5 p. bibl. \$10 (members only).

ENTOMOLOGY

Catalogue of books on entomology. . . including a very fine series of works on South American butterflies. London: Francis Edwards, 1914. 30 p. (No. 334. 563 items.)

EUROPEAN WAR

List of books and articles of interest to those who are following the course of the European War. (In *Finsbury [Eng.] Public Libraries, Quar. Guide for Readers*, Jan., 1915. p. 61-80.)

Reynolds Library. List of books bearing on the present war in Europe. Rochester, N. Y., 1914. 7 p.

The European War; list of new books. (In *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, N., 1914. p. 1257-1260.)

FICTION

Sykes, W. J. Selected list of fiction in English. Ottawa: Ottawa Public Library, 1914. 64 p.

FINE ARTS

Works on the fine arts: illustrated books . . . New York: American Art Assn. unpag. (680 items.)

FISH AND FISHING

Bibliotheca piscatoria; a catalogue of books on angling, fisheries, fish culture, and ichthyology generally. London: Francis Edwards, 1914. 34 p. (No. 345. 578 items.)

FOLK-LORE

Catalogue of a collection of books on folk-lore; . . . also an important collection of books and pamphlets relating to bookplates . . . and a nearly complete collection of books and pamphlets relating to the Boston subway. Boston: C. F. Libbie & Co., 1914. 146 p. (1538 items.)

Second-hand book list, containing folk-lore, mythology, occult and kindred sciences. . . Cambridge Eng.: W. Heffer & Sons, Ltd., 1914. 58 p. (No. 128. 1404 items.)

FOOD

Sherman, Henry Clapp. Food products. Macmillan, 1914. bibl. \$2.25 n.

FOREIGNERS

Springfield (Mass.) City Library. The foreigners in America. 7 p.

FROEBEL, FRIEDRICH WILHELM AUGUST

Arnold, Mrs. Jean Burroughs Carpenter. Notes on Froebel's Mother-play songs. Chicago: Nat. Kindergarten Coll. Alumnae Assn., 1914. bibl. \$1.

GARBAGE DISPOSAL

A selected list of books and periodical articles . . . on garbage disposal. (In *Bull. of the Rockford P. L.*, D., 1914. p. 45-46.)

GENEALOGY

Catalogue of genealogical and historical books . . . collected by Thomas Forsythe Nelson, genealogist and historian of Washington, D. C. . . Boston: C. F. Libbie & Co. 103 p. (1213 items.)

Catalogue of genealogies, town histories, including many Maine historical pamphlets. . . Boston: C. F. Libbie & Co. 106 p. (1428 items.)

GEOGRAPHY

A catalogue of works dealing with geography, voyages, and travels, chiefly concerning America, Africa, and Australasia. . . Part II. London: Bernard Quaritch. 160 p. (No. 334.)

GOVERNMENT

Lowell, Abbott Lawrence. The governments of France, Italy, and Germany. Harvard Univ. Press, 1914. bibl. \$1.25 n.

GREEK BOOKS

Modern Greek books; selected works for public libraries. New York: Greek-American News Co., 48 Madison St. 14 p.

HADDONFIELD, N. J.

The two-hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Haddonfield, New Jersey, celebrated Oct. 18, 1913. Haddonfield, N. J.: Publication Committee, 1913. 10 p. bibl. \$1.

HISTORY, AMERICAN

Valuable American historical library of the late Major Edward Willis of Charleston, S. C. . . Philadelphia: Stan. V. Henkels, 1914. 134 p. (No. 1158. 892 items.)

HISTORY, ENGLISH

The first part of a catalogue of early works on English history, literature, and science. London: Wilfrid M. Voynich. 191 p. (No. 33. 551 items.)

The second part of a catalogue of early works on English history, literature, and science. London: Wilfrid M. Voynich. 141 p. (No. 34. 993 items.)

HISTORY, EUROPEAN

Breasted, James Henry, and Robinson, James Harvey. Outlines of European history. Ginn, 1914. 14 p. bibl. \$1.50.

IMMIGRATION

Joseph, Samuel. Jewish immigration to the United States from 1881 to 1910. Longmans, 1914. 3 p. bibl. \$2. (Columbia Univ. studies in history, economics, and public law.)

INDIANS, NORTH AMERICAN

Spence, Lewis. The myths of the North American Indians. Crowell, 1914. 12 p. bibl. \$3 n.

JESUS CHRIST

Springfield (Mass.) City Library. Life and teaching of Jesus Christ; a selected list. 2 p.

LATIN AMERICA

U. S. Bur. of Education. Special list of twenty-five books on Latin America. 3 typewritten p.

LAW

Catalogue of the law library of the late Judge Edward C. Dubois, Providence, R. I. . . Boston: C. F. Libbie & Co. 46 p. (815 items.)

LITERATURE

Cross, Ethan Allen. The short story; a technical and literary study. McClurg, 1914. 13 p. bibl. \$1.50 n.

Swem, Earl G., comp. A finding list of books in some of the classes of language and literature in the Virginia State Library. Richmond, Va.: State Library, 1914. p. 269-326. (Bull., O., 1914. Vol. 7, no. 4.)

LITERATURE, EARLY ENGLISH

Catalogue of early English literature. Part 1. New York: James F. Drake, Inc., 1914. 18 p. (No. 83. 99 items.)

LITERATURE, ENGLISH

Ward, Sir Adolphus William, and Waller, Alfred Rayney, eds. The Cambridge history of English literature. In 14 v. v. 11, The period of the French Revolution. Putnam, 1914. bibl. \$2.50 n.

LITERATURE, SWEDISH

Benson, Adolph Burnett. The old Norse element in Swedish romanticism. Lemcke & Buechner, 1914. 7 p. bibl. \$1 n.

MARKETS

Brooks, Thomas Joseph. Markets and rural economics; science of commerce and distribution. New York: Shakespeare Press, 1914. 4 p. bibl. \$1.50 n.

MARSHALL, JOHN

Oster, John Edward, ed. The political and economic doctrine of John Marshall, who for thirty-four years was chief justice of the United States; and also his letters, speeches, and hitherto unpublished and uncollected writings. New York: Neale Pub. Co., 1914. 13 p. bibl. \$3.

MEDICINE

2500 books, pamphlets, engravings, manuscripts: medical, surgical and dental. . . Philadelphia: Franklin Bookshop. 91 p. (No. 32—1914-15. 1336 items.)

MISSIONS, HOME

Douglass, Harlan Paul. The new home missions; an account of their social re-direction. New York: Miss. Educ. Movement of U. S. and Canada, 1914. 8 p. bibl. 60 c.

MOUNTAINS

Burpee, Lawrence Johnstone. Among the Canadian Alps. John Lane, 1914. 6 p. bibl. \$3 n.

MUSIC

Springfield (Mass.) City Library. Catalogue of music in the Grace Rumrill department of music. 1914. 70 p.

NAPOLEON

Whipple, Wayne, comp. and ed. The story-life of Napoleon; hundreds of short stories. . . Century Co., 1914. 5 p. bibl. \$2.40 n.

NEWSPAPERS

Haskell, Daniel C. Checklist of newspapers and official gazettes in the New York Public Library. Part v. (In *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, N., 1914. p. 1261-1294.)

NORSEMEN

Hovgaard, William. The voyages of the Norsemen to America. New York: American-Scandinavian Foundation, 1914. 7 p. bibl. \$4. (Scandinavian monographs.)

PALEONTOLOGY

Shirmer, Hervey Woodburn. An introduction to the study of fossils (plants and animals). Macmillan, 1914. 4 p. bibl. \$2.40 n.

PENSIONS, MOTHERS'

Laws relating to "mothers' pensions" in the United States, Denmark, and New Zealand. Washington: Gov. Pr. Off., 1914. 5 p. bibl. (U. S. Dept. of Labor. Children's Bur. Dependent children's series, no. 1. Bur. publ. no. 7.)

PHILOLOGY, SEMITIC

A catalogue of second-hand books in Semitic philology, including books on the history, geography, etc., of Asia Minor, Palestine, etc. London: Luzac & Co., 1914. 100 p. (Bibliotheca orientalis. XIV. 1844 items.)

PHYSICAL TRAINING

Affleck, G. B. Selected bibliography of physical training and hygiene. Springfield, Internat. Y. M. C. A. College, 1914. 13 p.; 11 p.

Repr. from *American Physical Education Review*, Jc., N., 1914.

POLITICAL ECONOMY

Bibliotheca æconomica; or, A catalogue of books and pamphlets relating to political economy in all its branches published since the year 1800. London: Henry Stevens, Son & Stiles. 32 p. (681 items.)

Bibliotheca æconomica vetusta; or, A chronological catalogue of books and pamphlets relating to political economy printed between the years 1578 and 1799, inclusive. London: Henry Stevens, Son & Stiles. 40 p. (642 items.)

PRAYER

Fosdick, Harry Emerson. Special reading list: prayer. (In *Bull. of the Gen. Theol. L.*, Jc., 1915. p. 12-13.)

PRINTING

New Bedford (Mass.) Free Public Library. The William L. Sayer collection of books and pamphlets. 38 p.

PUBLIC UTILITIES, VALUATION OF

American Soc. of Civil Engineers. Bibliography on valuation of public utilities. (In *Transactions of the . . . society*, vol. LXXVI, Dec., 1913. p. 2133-2193.)

RELIGION

Carré, Henry Beach. Paul's doctrine of redemption. Macmillan, 1914. 5 p. bibl. \$1.25 n.

ROSS, JOHN

Eaton, Mrs. Rachel Caroline. John Ross and the Cherokee Indians. Menasha, Wis.: George Banta Pub. Co., 1914. 3 p. bibl. \$1.50.

SAN DOMINGO

Stoddard, T. Lothrop. The French Revolution in San Domingo. Houghton Mifflin Co., 1914. 16 p. bibl. \$2 n.

SCHOOL FEEDING

Bryant, Louise Stevens. School feeding; its history and practice at home and abroad. Lippincott, 1913. 37 p. bibl. \$1.50 n.

SCHOOLS, CONSOLIDATION OF

Monahan, A. C. Consolidation of rural schools and transportation of pupils at public expense. Washington: Gov. Pr. Off., 1914. 4 p. bibl. (U. S. Bur. of Educ. Bull., 1914, no. 30. Whole no. 604.)

SCOTLAND

Black, George F. List of works in the New York Public Library relating to Scotland. Part x. (In *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, N., 1914. p. 1295-1452.)

SILVER, OLD ENGLISH

Catalogue of a collection of books on old English silver, precious stones, gems, medals . . . formed by Montague Howard. . . New York: Merwin Sales Co., 1914. 24 p. (No. 581-1914. 252 items.)

Communications

Editor LIBRARY JOURNAL:

All of Mr. Martel's defence of elaborate cataloguing was printed in "The Librarian" column of the Boston *Transcript*. Owing to that fact, my reply had to be printed in sections. You reprinted the first, but not the second instalment. Will you permit me to reply now to the rest of his arguments?

Some of them do not seem to need much of a reply. Mr. Martel only half-heartedly defends entering the works of Rabindranath Tagore under Ravindranatha Thakura, and placing him with the R's instead of with the T's. It would indeed be hard to find an excuse (except our venerable friends "uniformity" and "consistency") for an action which sets a library catalogue at variance with biographical dictionaries and literary reviews, to say nothing of the author's own desires and of universal usage. It will be a great day for library work when cataloguers discover that they are, however much it may annoy them to think it, dwellers in the world of books and literature, and not merely residents in a land of codes and rules, centimetre scales, abbreviations, and hair-splittings.

Nor need much be said about those two triumphs of cataloguing: entering George A. Birmingham's books under Hannay, and O. Henry's under Porter. These are examples of that foolish consistency which is the hobgoblin of certain minds. To put Birmingham's books under Hannay is magnificently "consistent" with a rule, but not with common sense. It relieves the cataloguer of all need of thinking, or knowing anything about literature and the world. But it inconveniences ninety-nine actual persons for the sake of a hypothetical single person, who might look under Hannay, or who might want one of the two books (obscure theological studies) which the novelist wrote under his own name.

O. Henry's case is even worse. His pseudonym was a distinctive entry for him. But no; he must be buried with the William Porters, an annoyance to everyone, in order that cataloguers may ride a rule to death.

Mr. Martel says that I will find few to agree with me that works by the same author should be entered in part under his pseudonym and in part under his real name. As I have never asked anybody to agree to any such rule, my grief is assuaged. I do maintain that a rule of reason could be followed in this troublesome business of

pseudonyms, and that the present practice of the Library of Congress, and all the others which let that Library do their thinking for them, is the most useless and annoying that could be adopted. In the case of Birmingham, the Library of Congress, so far as its printed cards show, does not own the two books which he wrote under his real name of Hannay. Guarding against a purely theoretical danger the Library of Congress runs plump into actual destruction. It is as if a man should walk the streets of New York looking into the air to watch out for savage eagles, and meanwhile should be run down by a street car. I think highly enough of the intelligence of cataloguers to believe that they could devise several plans, any one of which would be better than the entry under Hannay. Entry of everything under Birmingham would be better. It is, I admit, a choice of evils. But in the cases of all three of these authors I have cited, the Library of Congress has chosen not only the greater, but the greatest of the evils.

As to printing the elaborate collation and pagination on the cards, Mr. Martel says. "A reader not concerned with the collation may ignore it. The inability to do so seems a singular defect of common sense." This is the many-times-repeated argument of cataloguers; one that beautifully illustrates how they have lost the art of seeing things except from their own angle. The tendency to load upon a catalogue card everything which might conceivably be of use to somebody, some day, possibly and perhaps, is typical of a mistake which mars a great deal of the printed matter from and about libraries. The desire to be "comprehensive," "exhaustive," "complete," to print things "in full," defeats, in a majority of cases, the very object of the thing printed. It is not really scholarly to be diffuse, long-winded, all-comprehensive. Scholarship knows how to omit, to condense, to boil down. All who print things, from poets to advertising men, know this. Librarians are finding it out. Soon it will dawn upon cataloguers. Elaborate collation, Mr. Martel admits, is primarily for the purchasing department of the library. Then let it be kept in that department, and not put into the public catalogue.

But, he says, those not concerned with it may ignore it. The inability to do this argues a lack of common sense. May I ask my learned colleague to remember that a catalogue is not as familiar to all who consult it as to him? That it is to the majority of persons a confusing and difficult thing to consult? That, owing to its increasing size,

the catalogue is becoming difficult even to librarians?

Let us take the case of a railroad timetable. Perhaps Mr. Martel is, like myself, sufficiently hampered by the limitations of humanity, to find a time-table an annoying and troublesome thing to consult. If he had to consult one, and in a hurry, and if he found the necessary information in it complicated by a lot of cryptic and peculiar signs and abbreviations, *as meaningless to him as the collation on a catalogue card is to the average reader*, he might inquire of some authority what these signs meant, and why they were there. If he were told that they were primarily for the purchasing department of the railroad and a few specialists, and if he objected to their presence, would he consider this a satisfactory answer: "The traveller not concerned with them may ignore them. The inability to do so seems a singular defect of common sense?"

EDMUND L. PEARSON.

Editor Library Journal:

May I ask if you will kindly insert the following notice in the next number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL. I have just received a reply to the questionnaire recently sent out concerning labor-saving devices, which omits to mention the name of the library which made the reply. It was postmarked at Boston, Mass., 23 February, 1915, in a plain envelope. In the reply a desire is expressed to be kept informed concerning the most satisfactory ink pads and concerning vacuum cleaning systems and various methods for dusting books. Possibly this information may help the librarian who sent the reply to identify it. In this case, I shall be very glad to be informed of the librarian's name in order that I may transmit information which may be of interest on the subject mentioned.

Very truly yours,

C. SEYMOUR THOMPSON.

24 February, 1915.

Library Calendar

Mar. 5-6. Pennsylvania Library Club and New Jersey Library Association. Joint meeting, Atlantic City, Hotel Chelsea.

Mar. 24-26. Alabama Library Association. Annual meeting, Montgomery.

May 10. Pennsylvania Library Club.

June 3-9. American Library Association. Annual conference, Berkeley, Cal.

THE SNEAD STANDARD STACK

Both the new Carpenter Memorial Library of Manchester, New Hampshire, and the remodeled Boston Athenaeum, illustrated in the Library Journal this month, are equipped with Snead Standard Bookstacks. In fact the bookstack equipment of most of the important libraries of the United States and Canada is of Snead manufacture. That a single company should get the greater part of the stack business of the continent is due to one particular factor—*specialization*. This specialization brings the experience necessary for offering reliable advisory service to librarians planning their book storage equipment. It also affords opportunity for perfecting designs, specifications and details of construction so that the large output is of superior quality. Furthermore, as a natural consequence, the cost of production is a minimum considering the high intrinsic value of the product.

Below is given a list of thirty typical Snead Standard Stack installations of the last three years.

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Ohio State University Library	Arkansas Supreme Court Library
Knox College Library, Toronto	Supreme Court Library of Oregon
United States Engineers School Library	National Institute for the Blind, London
Williams Memorial Library, Trinity College	American Museum of Natural History
Portland (Ore.) Public Library	Russell Sage Foundation Library
Bibliothèque Ste. Sulpice, Montreal	New England Historic Genealogical Society
Bangor Public Library	Rhode Island Medical Society Library
St. Paul Public Library	Ontario Legislative Library
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